# The Independent.

" BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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## Our Special Contributors.

### INFIDEL GREETINGS AND CHRISTIAN RETURNS!

AT a recent meeting in Cincinnati to celebrate the birth-day of Tom Paine, the following toast was offered, which we had not seen until it appeared in the columns of *The N. Y. Times:*

"At the recent celebration of Tom Paine's birthday at Cincinnati, the infidels present toasted 'The Heretic Clergy, Parker, Emerson, Conway, Chapin, Beecher, and all who love man above all creeds and sects and rituals and observance, who regard man as the highest and holiest and most sacred of all in the universe'—may their motto be 'ever onward, greater freedom and clearer light.'"

We have felt some hesitation in appropriating the family designation to ourselves. There is a venerable man, Dr. Lyman Beecher, who always "loved man above creeds and sects and rituals and observances," and who endeavored for more than half a century to employ creeds, sects, rituals, and observances for the promotion of the good of all men. It may be him that is meant. Or, these gentlemen might have had in mind another one of the same name, who has, for the sake of mankind, put Sampson quite into the back-ground. For this sacred Hercules carried off the gates of Gaza, and escaped from his enemies. But Dr. Edward Beecher has gone far back of Gaza, to the gates of *Tyre*, and unlatched, unhinged, and walked off with the doors of the world on his shoulders, so that men can walk back and forward between a pre existent world and this one, as one would walk from chamber to parlor, or from parlor to boudoir! He too is just the man described, as one who prefers men to creeds, sects, etc., and has long endeavored to serve men by means of them!

Then there are several others of this family name of precisely the same disposition. We have called no family synod, and yet we venture to say that every one of that name not only, but of every name that calls upon our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, love man above creeds, sects, etc, when they are in their most truly Christian dispositions.

Nor do we except to the expression which makes man to be the "highest and holiest and most sacred of all in the universe," if our infidel friends meant man as now represented by Christ, who became a man that he might lift men up to God. For it is written, "God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

We trust that it was with this passage in their eye that our well-wishers in Cincinnati only figuratively put man highest and holiest of all things. We accept also their motto: "Ever onward, greater freedom and clearer light." Nothing can be more eminently and thoroughly Scriptural.

"*Ever Onward.*" "This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Phil. iii. 13, 14.

"*Greater freedom.*" "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed. John viii. 36. "But Jerusalem which is above is Free, which is the mother of us all. Stand fast, therefore, in the Liberty wherewith Christ hath made us *Free.*" Gal. iv. 26; v. 1.

"*Clearer light.*" "For God who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." 2 Cor. iv. 6.

"Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face." 1 Cor. xiii. 11. For we are traveling toward a city from which dimness and darkness have fled away for ever. "And there shall be no night there, and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth the light; and they shall reign for ever and ever." Rev. xxii. 5.

Let no man think that we despise the sympathy and well-wishing of a convention of Infidels. We thank them for their kind feelings. Like our Master we had rather discourse with publicans and sinners than dine with the most select and eminent Pharisee. But we *love* a true Christian better than either. But, Infidel or Pharisee, all need the grace of God, and all by repentance of sin and faith in Christ, the Savior of sinners, may yet meet in heaven.

Gentlemen of the Cincinnati Convention of Infidels! we should be ashamed to be less kind and courteous than you have been, and in concluding, we take leave of you kindly, saying, in the words of Inspired Writ:

"Now may the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the Everlasting Covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ. To whom be glory for ever and ever." Heb. xiii. 20, 21. ✲

### DR. PATTON AND THE TRACT SOCIETY.

TO THE HON. THOM. S. WILLIAMS, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY:

MY DEAR SIR: Among the reasons rendering it proper for me to address you, in your capacity as President, I state the following: On the evening of Sunday, the 9th of January last, the annual meeting of the Hartford auxiliary was held in the church of the Rev. Dr. Hawes. In every pew, on that evening, was placed a four-paged tract, with the title in large capitals, "DR. PATTON AND THE TRACT SOCIETY." You were present and took part in the proceedings, freely expressing your views. From the deep interest which you manifested in that meeting, and in the topics under discussion, it may reasonably be inferred that you approved of the circulation of that tract, which thus gave unwonted publicity to my name. If not issued by the American Tract Society and paid for from its treasury, it was certainly circulated with the approbation of the executive officers—for Judge Parsons, one of the three judges who spoke on that occasion, referred to the tract, saying, "which the audience would find distributed in the pews." From other remarks, it would seem that great reliance is placed on this tract to counteract the impressions which have been made in relation to the most efficient and economical method for publishing and circulating religious books and tracts.

Who is the author of this tract of four pages perhaps it is not well to inquire. It is a matter of very small moment, except to the man himself, who wrote it. It is not with the *man*, but with what the man has published, that we have to do. As he prefers his incognito, there let him repose.

The history of this remarkable production is very short. It first appeared, I am informed, in a New York city newspaper. A second edition was printed, as a four-paged tract, octavo size, with the title "THE TRACT SOCIETY CONTROVERSY," and was widely circulated at the annual meeting of the American Tract Society held in May last, in the Reformed Dutch church in Lafayette place, where you presided.

The third edition, somewhat abridged, made its appearance at the city of Hartford on the evening of Sabbath, the 9th of January last, when it was placed in every pew of the Rev. Dr Hawes's church, but with this new title—"DR PATTON AND THE TRACT SOCIETY." I rather like this new title. It has a look of honesty and respectability about it; and I adopt it as the distinctive title of this series of letters which I propose addressing to you on the topics referred to in that tract. Being thus called out by name through the agency of the Tract Society, I prefer, for many reasons satisfactory to myself and not necessary to be stated, to address the duly accredited head of that Society. Such is the confidence I have in the clearness of your intellect and the goodness of your heart, that I am sure that where you give yourself to a *personal investigation* of all the facts, no influences or surroundings can warp your judgment.

As this tract is a public document, widely circulated, connecting my name with it, so no private conference can possibly reach the difficulties. As the public have been appealed to, then let all the facts go to the public, and let them render the verdict.

Allow me to add, that I shall hope not to pain you by any unkind or ill-tempered expressions. The questions at issue are momentous, affecting great interests, and should be discussed with candor, with calmness, and with a rigid regard to the real facts in the case. If any of the statements I may make seem to be severe, do not charge that severity to me, but to the facts themselves; or rather to those who have created the facts. It would certainly have been far more pleasurable to me to have found the facts entirely different from what I apprehend they are.

#### The Spirit and Temper of the Tract.

Permit me to call your special attention to the temper manifested in this publication. Particularly notice such language as the following: "*The Independent* has played its last card." "Having exhausted its appeals to sectional and political jealousies,"—"reiterates the slanders," "tissue of falsehoods by which 'business men' are sought to be entrapped into co-operation with its unholy crusade." "Had they (the figures) been honestly arranged, it would have defeated their object" "Reiterated statements of what is false—and that after correction." "If the accounts were kept by the Recording Angel, on any system, *The Independent* would find fault and misrepresent the figures when it suited its purpose." "Infidelity itself could take no more cold-blooded views of a Christian enterprise." I know that you cannot approve of such language used in the defense of a Religious Society, and no tract containing such things can come under the head of "a sanctified literature" or be "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians," or is proper to be circulated on the Sabbath day and in the house of God. Nobody has a firmer conviction than yourself, that such flings are in bad taste and in bad temper, and betray the consciousness of weakness. Anyone who has a good cause and plenty of arguments, can afford to keep his temper and treat with courtesy and without the imputation of vile motives those from whom he is constrained to differ. In all future issues of this controversial tract, you will see the propriety and importance of purging it from everything offensive to good taste and morals, and thus not allow your own fair fame, even by implication, to be sullied by the suspicion that you approve of its tone and temper.

#### An Error.

The introduction to the tract says: "The article addressed to business men through *The Independent*, which was supposed to be from the pen of Dr. Patton"—"the recent speech of that gentleman in Hartford—goes to confirm its authorship." The appeal to business men appeared in *The Independent* May 6, 1858, and is mainly a review of the tabular statements on pages 232 and 233 of the Report for 1857, which gives the receipts and expenditures for *thirty-two years*. It is but an act of simple justice that the honor which belongs to another should not be awarded to me. For the array and comparison of figures in that Review of the thirty-two years, I am not responsible. It was neither written nor prepared by me. Nor did I ever see it until I saw it in *The Independent*, some months after its publication. Furthermore, in my speech at Hartford, I neither used any of the figures of that review, nor in any way alluded to it. What I did use were statements which had previously appeared in *The Independent*. It struck me at the time, as it does now, that it is a clear and business-like statement, showing an "excess of receipts over grants in books and cash of *one million three hundred and five thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars seventy-three cents.*" But the author is able to take care of himself. In the next issue of this tract, you will see the propriety of giving the name of the real author of that Review of thirty-two years.

#### Things Contradictory.

On page 2 of the tract is this quotation from the review of thirty-two years: "That is, the Society, professing to publish at cost, (not true) received $50,000 more than cost for its publications in 1856–7." The words "NOT TRUE" are thrown in by the writer, and are a strong denial that the Society professes to publish at cost. But on page 3 of the same tract the writer says: "The American Society is a benevolent Institution—and every Christian man would regard it as a reproach and a shame if it were recorded of such a Society that it sells all its publications at a small profit" The author does not seem to be quite unanimous with himself.

On the 12th of October, 1847, in a letter to the Rev. J. G. Pike of England, the Rev. Wm. A Hallock, D.D., Secretary, says: "For the Guide, Persuasives, Religion, and Eternal Life, we owe you, or rather perishing souls owe (*for our principle is to make no pecuniary profit on any of our sales*) a debt of lasting gratitude." This letter is published in the London edition of the Memoir of Mr. Pike. Which is the correct statement? In the Report for 1856, p. 165, it reads: "A careful examination of twenty-five years (25th Report, p. 80) showed that the Society had made no profit by its total sales, its operations being sustained by the charities of the Christian community." From such printed statements, and others of a similar kind made from the pulpit by the agents, the impression has become very general, that the American Tract Society *does profess to publish at cost.*

It is very greatly to be desired that, in the next annual report, this question should be placed at rest. Either state that it does publish *absolutely at cost*; and *what constitutes that cost*,—or that it does make a profit on some or all of the publications it sells. It is not seemly to have one statement say "*not true*" that the Society professes to sell at cost, and another to declare that "*our principle is to make no pecuniary profit on any of our sales.*"

In my next letter, I shall notice some other items in the statements of this tract.

With sentiments of respect and affection,

I am, yours truly, WM. PATTON.

### FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR INDEPENDENT: The Homestead bill passed the House by an overwhelming majority. It is a singular feature of the vote that it is almost purely *sectional*, more so than any vote given for years in Congress—the North and West in a body favoring it, and the South opposing. It is no part of Southern policy to give lands to the poor and homeless, for in their opinion such should become the dependents, serfs, or slaves of the wealthy. Southern slaveocrats admit but two classes of society—the rich and aristocratic and the poor and dependent; the first controlling and supervising the second. To grant the latter one hundred and sixty acres of land (on condition of actual and permanent settlement, as provided in this bill) is to emancipate them from the thralldom of dependence, and constitute them truly sovereigns and the equals of the nabobs who affect to despise them. I am afraid the slave principle will rule in the Senate, where it is intrenched in power, and that the bill will be lost. An immense pressure is brought to bear upon that body for its defeat by the speculators in land warrants, of which this city has more than its full share. Providence has given us land enough—let us hope that the homeless and landless will not longer be kept from a possession by the action of the Government. Our revenue from public lands is not a drop in the bucket of our wasteful extravagance. A document is now before me illustrating in a small degree the method by which we are pressing up to 100,000,000 dollars annual expenditure. It is a letter from the Third Auditor of the Treasury, addressed to the House in answer to a resolution of that body asking for information on the claims for Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington territories. The primary cause of the hostilities is not given, from the single fact, that among the immense mass of papers, weighing hundreds of pounds, in that office, not a single allusion is made to it. It is the old story, however, of plundering and war against the red man; and the instant his savage nature finds an outlet in retaliation, the dogs of war are let loose upon the tribes, and extermination or a distant removal is the only alternative. But to the expense. It appears that a commission organized at Portland, Oregon, in October, 1856, has submitted a report to the Secretary of War, in which claims for the snug little sum of $4,449,949 33 were presented for payment from the national treasury. This is for Oregon only. The Washington claim is more modest, but touches the handsome figure of $1,481,475 45, making for both these young territories a sum reaching nearly six million dollars. The items in the account are rich. The limits of my letter forbid extensive quotations. The price of labor is fabulous; the ordinary laborer *four dollars* per day, while clerks are awarded *ten dollars* per diem invariably. Horses, by quantities, are purchased for three and four hundred dollars apiece,—hired at four dollars per day; shanties for officers and men are rented at from one to two hundred dollars per month, and one little item of "expressing a message from Deer Creek to Port Orford" is set down at the cool price of $800—a handsome sum for an ordinary horseback ride. The miscellaneous articles, with their prices, are astounding. As for example, harness, $100; riding-saddle, $50 to $60; lumber, $30 to $100 per thousand, and this, too, in a timber country; nails, from 15 to 60 cents per pound; *tobacco*, 75 cents to $1 50 per pound; axes, $3 to $5; ax handles, $1 to $1 50 each; hand-saws, $8; etc., etc. The price charged for forage is on the same princely scale. Oats, from $5 to $7 per bushel; corn, $4 per bushel; hay, $160 to $200 per ton. Blacksmiths or farriers must have made a harvest out of the war, for I find the invariable price for shoeing animals is $3 per shoe, or $12 for a single horse or mule. The difference between purchase and *sale* illustrates so clearly the whole swindle upon the Government that I cannot refrain from giving one full quotation; and premising that the whole statement, covering seventy odd pages, is of a piece with it, I dismiss it from further consideration at present:

"Mr. Peters purchased 317 mules and 19 horses, at an average of about $250 each. He hired, in addition, 448 horses and mules 28,078 days at $4 per day, $112,312, and teams to the amount of $21,900. The rates of hire of teams were $4 per day for the horses and mules, $2 per day each for oxen, and $4 for wagons.

"The hire of packers, teamsters, etc., is $4 to $10 per day, having been reduced by commission from $6 to $12. The persons from whom the animals were hired were nearly all in service as teamsters and packers at from $4 to $8 per day.

"The purchases of forage are: 157,504 pounds oats, charged $5 to $7 per bushel, allowed $3 60; 3,214 pounds corn, charged $4 per bushel, allowed $3 50; 61,709 pounds barley, charged $9 to $12 per bushel, allowed $3 50; 441,807 pounds wheat, charged $4 per bushel, allowed $3 50; 393,735 pounds wheat, crushed, charged $7 per bushel, allowed $4 50; 432,669 pounds hay, charged $160 to $200 per ton, allowed $120; 11,400 pounds straw, charged $20 per ton, allowed $20.

"Mr. Peters sold at auction, at Jacksonville, August 27, 1856, 26 horses for $1,891, being a little less than $73 each; 200 mules for $18,076, being at an average of $90 each. This included 127 aparajoes and pack-saddles, costing about $15 each. 7 wagons were sold for $362, an average of $51 70 each; 898 bushels wheat sold for $580 25; 261 bushels sold at 71 cents—$185 31; 687 bushels sold at 62 cents—$394 94; 50 riding-saddles sold for $303 50, the rates being from 33 cents to $29 each; iron, 8½ cents; nails, 16 cents; caps, 25 cents; hats, 50 cents; 129 pairs boots, $1 55 per pair, and 29 pairs at $2 50 per pair. There are no remarks made as to the condition of the property sold. Of 150 sheets drawing paper, for which $450 were paid, 75 sheets were used; the remaining 75 sheets sold for $11 25."

The Select Committee on Naval Corruption are ferreting out like abuses, and when their report is published it will make the ears of this prodigal Administration tingle. Philadelphia and New York will be the scene of its extravagances instead of the far-off regions of Oregon and Washington territories. From intimations given it will virtually impeach the present head of the Navy Department, and will explain how a corrupt Administration rewards its friends at the expense of the people's treasury. The whole system of Government patronage is rotten to the core; and when daylight is fairly let in upon the secrets of this Administration, it will be offensive in the nostrils of the people for other causes than its tame submission to the perpetuation and extension of the slave villainy.

The other end of the avenue is in sore trouble. The official head having compromised with his free-trade secretary so as to save Pennsylvania, by securing the passage of an amended tariff which, while it would provide means to carry on the Government, would also afford protection to the stricken interests of the country, suddenly found himself checkmated by the very men on whose account he had been spewed out of the mouth of the North. The masters had used him for the spread of slavery, but would not permit him to strike a blow against its interests, even though his administration should hang a millstone of debt upon the neck of the country. The *Southern* Democracy held a caucus. The *Northern* Democracy were not invited to the banquet for the reason that the only dish presented was *free trade*; and the laboring people of the North have made that dish exceedingly unpalatable to their servants, and even Buchanan himself. So the Southern Democracy had a jolly time, resolving and discussing their *rights*, regardless of the poor indignant old man at the other end of the avenue, who had bartered all his Northern heritage of friendship and support for them and their pet schemes for the perpetuation of slavery. After a stormy time among themselves, in which they took care to indicate to their Northern co-workers and partisans what their will was upon the subject, they generously adjourned a week, and enlarged the call so as to bring in their Northern allies. That meeting is held this evening. The South are for another loan of *twenty millions*, and Mr. Cobb recommends it, with this feature, that it shall be predicated upon Treasury notes. Shade of Andrew Jackson! where has the Democracy drifted? It fought Bank paper until it built the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, and gloried in a hard currency; while now the same Democracy professedly stands hawking its rags with "promises to pay," and no gold or bullion behind it for their redemption.

*Eighty millions* will be the least sum requisite to meet the estimates for the next year. Where is it coming from? A modified tariff sufficient to meet it is dubious at present. A loan bill will be voted down overwhelmingly,—and I do not wonder that the Executive grows poor and pale under the load. His majority in the lower branch have peeled away from him, until it is impossible to tell the result of any given vote in advance, unless it vitally affects the Southern "institution." But four short weeks remain to Congress, and but one of the multitudinous appropriation bills have passed the lower house. It looks to me now like a distracted Administration, an empty Treasury, and an inevitable extra session of Congress, in the which the President or his advisers will find no comfort. I have the appropriation bills before me, but your publisher will not give me the space necessary for their examination. Some gassy attempts at retrenchment in one of these bills were witnessed in committee of the whole, but they will amount to nothing. The corrupt mileage system was struck out, but will replaced either by the Senate or a committee of conference, and passed between dark and daylight on the closing day. The abuse in that mileage system is outrageous. The mileage of some of the delegates amounts to about *twelve thousand dollars* for a single session. Earnest efforts have been made to change it, but thus far without success. I will give you some facts and figures upon it hereafter, if time serves.

Yours, PUTNAM.

Washington, D. C., Sat. Eve, Feb. 5, 1859.

### REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

#### Parliamentary Reform.

By our English Correspondent.

ENGLAND, January 21, 1859.

MR. BRIGHT has this week concluded the first part of his great and patriotic labors, in the cause of Parliamentary Reform. He has spoken to large assemblages of the people; and, at Bradford, has produced his measure for the Reform of the Representation. It is broad, comprehensive, and intelligible; and, if carried, will for the first time give a real representation of the People in the Commons' House.

To avert reform, demanded at the close of the last century, the aristocratic or oligarchic government plunged into the war with France; and, at the same time, made ferocious and successful war upon Parliamentary Reformers in Scotland. The attempt was also made to crush the English Reformers and Friends of the People; but it happily failed, as in the celebrated cases of Horne Took, Thelwal, and others; who were shielded by a British Jury from the cruel designs of men who were at once usurpers and conspirators.

In a fortnight Parliament reassembles. It remains to be seen whether the satanic policy will in part be repeated, and the possibility, or the pretext of a European war, be used to divert Parliament and people from the important Home question of Reform.

In 1795, the Boroughmongering oligarchy attempted to bring the terrible penalties of treason upon those who protested against their usurpation, and labored to abate it. They then postponed Reform, by war. The war ended. The demand for Reform was renewed. The righteous demand was met, so to speak, sword in hand, by the usurpers. They passed the ever infamous "SIX ACTS";—in this anticipating, in letter and spirit, the doings of the present French ruler, though without the apparent sanction of the nation which he has obtained. They thus gagged the press, and opened and filled the prisons—organized a spy-system—armed the yeomanry—broke the shield of the law, by suspending the *Habeas Corpus Act*. This did a handful of Boroughmongers, wielding all the powers of the state, and with the clergy—"church" to pour upon them the anointing oil of sanction and sanctity.

All the while there stood the incredible fact;—that not one of the great centers of British industry, and sources of English wealth and power, were represented in Parliament. Passing all belief as it does, yet it is true,—that Sheffield was not,—Birmingham was not,—Wolverhampton was not,—Manchester was not,—Bradford was not,—Leeds was not,—in the aristocratic assembly, called, as if in mockery, the House of Commons! And this, let it be remembered, while places literally "without an inhabitant," such as old Sarum and Beeralston, had their representatives. Two hundred and ninety-four members, being a majority of the House, were thus retained by nominees, and mock constituencies of a few score persons.

This was the Government;—usurping, rapacious, insolent, which made war upon the British colonies, and which made war upon France, as a means of continuing its usurpations; and which has levied immense contributions on the nation, and has beside laid the burthen of eight hundred millions sterling of debt for ever upon the industry of Englishmen.

They fought to the uttermost against Reform. They resisted it, as it were, to the death. They rejected the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, even after it had passed the Commons: they would have hazarded civil war, but that there appeared significant tokens that the soldiers could not be relied upon to bayonet their fellow-countrymen to uphold a corrupt and rapacious oligarchical despotism.

And so the great victory of 1832 was won. Nor is it forgotten that it was won under aristocratic leaders; who though, as Lord Grey said, they would stand by their order, and maintain its predominancy, were willing to abate the power of their Tory rivals, and to extend the franchises of the people, as a means to that end.

Why, then, it may be asked, the renewed demands for Parliamentary Reform, and why the new measure matured by Mr. Bright?

Answer: The Reform Bill of 1832 was, at best, a compromise. It was at best skillfully devised to keep a predominancy for the aristocracy. It was further perverted and deformed in its progress, and the nation was insidiously despoiled of the fruits of victory, in this manner:

*First.* The schedules of the Reform Bill exhibited one hundred and seven Rotten Boroughs, having two hundred and fourteen members,—the whole population of all these places not being equal to that of one only of the unrepresented towns. Of these 116 miserable boroughs, *fifty-five only were abolished*; the rest being retained, and were deprived of only one of their members; five of these places even retaining two representatives —*Next.* The one hundred and ten members taken from the deprived and abolished Rotten Boroughs, were not all given to the populous, living, growing towns; but fifty-seven of them were filched for the aristocracy, by being added to the counties; many populous towns remaining unrepresented. —*Next.* To make assurance doubly sure, for the first time in the history of the English constitutional system, votes were given to the farm tenants of the English landholders; and freedom of election was denied, by the refusal of the Ballot. In a word, the counties were "Reformed" into Rotten counties, and made worthy successors of the few abolished boroughs. Just as the slaveholders in the United States have three votes for every five negroes, so the English landholder secured to himself votes, in virtue of his acres and tenantry; with this difference against the English landholder, that whereas the slaveowner does not mock his folk by sending them to the poll, but votes for them, the British landlord mocks and degrades and demoralizes the tenant farmer, by calling him an "elector," sending him to the poll, but forbidding him to "Elect," under penalty of loss of property, and of home. Striking facts and incidents in illustrative evidence of this historic statement might be adduced here, if space permitted.

We come, then, to the facts, that in this year of grace, 1859, we have one long list of boroughs having representatives, though each has only a few score of "electors," and another list of towns containing inhabitants by hundreds of thousands, having only the same number of representatives; and, finally, a list of towns containing inhabitants by thousands, which have no representatives at all. Mr. Bright schedules *fifty-six* boroughs, in England and Wales, having altogether but 18,168 "electors," yet sending *eighty-seven* members to Parliament. It is curious to observe that the population (316,000) of Manchester alone, which has two members, is within sixteen thousand of the gross population of these fifty-six close boroughs, with these eighty-seven members. To Manchester, and four other places of even larger population, Mr. Bright proposes to give, not "eighty-seven," but *Six* members each. He also schedules Sixty nine boroughs exceeding 8,000 and under 16,000 inhabitants, having now an aggregate of 102 members, to be reduced to one member each. There is also a schedule of boroughs, 43 in number, exceeding 25,000 and under 54,000 inhabitants, which are to return two members each;—sixteen of these places now returning only one member each. Next, we have a list of twenty-three great towns, with an aggregate population of 1,799,709, having now but forty-two members. To these towns it is proposed to give three each, or 69 members. Then there are twelve boroughs with the vast population of nearly two and a half millions, having only 24 members, to which it is proposed to give 48 representatives. And Manchester, Glasgow, Finsbury, Marylebone, and Liverpool, with a gross population of 1,715,994, are to have 30 members, instead of 10, as at present. And seven new boroughs, with a population of 200,000, are to have nine members. And, finally, it is proposed, with more liberality than justice, to give eighteen additional members to English counties from the abolished boroughs, and eight additional members to Irish counties; the whole number of Representatives in the Commons' House remaining as before. The elections to be by the BALLOT.

It is computed that the whole number of electors in the United Kingdom is about One Million. It has been shown above, that a mere fraction of this number, say 20,000 persons, in boroughs now elect a sixth part of the House of Commons; and behind this fact there is another, equally striking and humiliating, —that, with exceptions barely noticeable, the county representation is controlled by even a far less number, say as many hundreds of territorial magnates. There are, then, a million of nominal electors. There are five millions of adult Englishmen, who have not even the name or form of the franchise. Mr. Bright's bill would still leave great inequalities; but, with the Ballot, it would give two, or two and a half millions of real electors, against the present strangely composed, unequal, and dependent electoral body.

Such are the main features of the great measure prepared by Mr. Bright—prepared amidst the labors of the recess, and while vituperation and reproach have been poured upon him, by cliques and coteries, and the hangers-on of place and placemen, and by those who are ignorant of the people, and who, it is to be feared, both hate and fear them. Mr. Bright cannot be proceeded against criminally, and, under cover of law, be banished the realm, as were the Scottish Parliamentary Reformers of other days; neither can a corrupt ministry set their legal myrmidons upon him, as the renegade lawyers, Copley and Scarlett, were set upon English Reformers in later times by Castlereagh and Sidmouth. But it is evident enough, that the spirit of those evil days is not extinct. The jaws of the wicked, if they have not been broken, are getting toothless. They may vituperate and calumniate the advocates of the national interest, but they cannot destroy them. The present House of Commons will not pass this, or any efficient measure. There will be open resistance of Conservatives, and secret conspiracy of Liberals and pretended Liberals, and an inflexible purpose on the part of the aristocracy to maintain their supremacy. But the cause of Reform and of just and equal government will move on at an accelerated speed.

This rapid historical sketch of the past, and brief summary of the present, ought not to be unaccompanied by a view of the controversy, as between the reformers and the aristocracy, but limited space forbids. The Cause, and the combatants and their weapons, their plans and means of defense and offense, demand exposition and recital. The subject has a greatness exceeding Homeric epos.

"Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour:
England has need of thee."

The Life of Nations, and the Destinies of our Race, are involved in a political and moral warfare, such as this. MILTON is not with us; but as the conflict becomes earnest, we may hope that some not unworthy sons of the great poet-patriot may appear in the field, "thrice armed," in the great quarrel, and able and willing to use good and fair weapons with effect. What is wanted in England at this hour is,—"The Aristocracy their Case; or an APPEAL to all rational men";—Grand, direct, earnest, just; such as John Cook of Gray's Inn, Barrister, drew up against King Charles; and published, as an appeal to all rational men, concerning his Tryal in the High Court of Justice; and this is wanted not in order to their condemnation, but for their conviction, instruction, and amendment; for their reconciliation and, if possible, identification with the nation, amidst which they are encamped. This, at present, has not been done. It is a great occasion for an American of pure English descent. Is there a Man to seize and improve it?

W.

**Unjust Exclusion from College.**—A correspondent at Schenectady sends us the following as a true statement of a recent case: Application has lately been made for admission to Union College by a young man who professes to be of French and Indian extraction, coming with an honorable dismissal from Central College, N. Y. He is pleasing in his manners, intelligent and promising. The Faculty do not think fit to receive him without the unanimous consent of the class to which he applies for admission; and the class are divided, thirty-four in favor and twenty-four opposed. The minority oppose him for the reason that he is suspected of being one-fourth *negro*. If he were *one-half* Indian, that would be no objection. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" The true reason is, that the negro has been oppressed, and is still oppressed in this country. J. C.

## The Independent.

**Special Contributors.**

THE following persons are engaged as special contributors to the columns of *The Independent*, over their own signatures: REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D., (C.,) REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, (✲,) and MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, (H. B. S.) JOHN G. WHITTIER, (J. G. W.)

**Correspondents**

from different sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, have been engaged to write for the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

### SYMPATHY FOR CHLOE.

THE remarkable account of Chloe, which is concluded in this number of *The Independent*, is to be issued soon in a volume, considerably enlarged, the profits of which it is hoped may add a few needed comforts to the shattered cottage which Chloe calls her home. In addition, we are pleased to learn that several benevolent persons, who have read the story in our columns, design to make some collections for her. What is to be done should be quickly done. One "sympathizing sister" has made her pity and love practical by sending to us the following note, with its inclosure. We print the note for its genuine tenderness, and in the hope that by it others may be moved to "do likewise":

"Thursday Eve., Feb 3, 1859.

"MR. EDITOR: I have read the narrative of 'Chloe's' life and sufferings with *intense and sympathizing interest*, having had a partial experience of some of her trials, but, until this evening, I trusted that the 'light' of at least a degree of health also shone upon her, or, what was more probable, she was where the 'Lord God giveth them light'.

"*The Independent* of to-day gives the sad information that the dark 'clouds' still encircle her, and are becoming even more dense and dismal, and my heart is full of tender pity for this poor child of affliction, bereavement, and poverty, and yearns to alleviate her misery, by contributing something toward her relief from labor for her support, which must greatly increase her disease and pain. Will you, sir, please forward to her the inclosed two dollars, which I wish was two thousand. Trusting that 'the peace of God, which passeth all understanding,' will abide in her heart through all her days and nights of agony and loneliness, and, also, that the many hundreds who have eagerly read with tearful interest the affecting story of her sickness, trials, and want, her patience, cheerfulness, energy, and 'heavenly-mindedness', will readily give her the means of support, for which the Savior will say, 'Ye have done it unto me',—

"I am, A SYMPATHIZING SISTER."

The money, two dollars, is in the hands of a true friend of Chloe, and we shall be very happy to transmit any other donations through the same faithful channel. Surely a blessing will follow every act of kindness done to a disciple at once so needy and so uncomplaining.

☞ Moneys for Chloe may be sent to this office.

### THE LAST "ELECTION SERMON" IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this date, at the close of your notice of *The National Preacher*, is a slight historical error, which is to be charged, perhaps, to the editor of *The Preacher*, as you are giving the 'contents" of the publication.

It is said that Dr. Beecher's sermon, preached forty years ago at New Haven, before the Legislature, was *the last "Election Sermon" in Connecticut.*

Now, I have before me a sermon, whose title-page reads as follows:

"*A Sermon, addressed to the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at the Annual Election in Hartford, May 7, 1823, by Nathaniel W. Taylor, Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology in Yale College.*"

I had also the pleasure of being present, at the time and place named, and hearing the sermon delivered.

It is but *thirty-five* years, last 7th of May, since this sermon of Dr. Taylor's was preached; consequently, Dr. Beecher's sermon, preached forty years ago, was *not* "the last 'Election Sermon' in Conecticut."

Very truly yours,

M. B.

NOTE. We hope there are records among the archives of Connecticut which will enable some future historian of the state to settle the question—Who preached the last Election Sermon? In addition to the above, we have a note from a third son of Connecticut, still abiding on his native soil, who thinks that the honor of closing that grand series of grand discourses belongs neither to Dr. Beecher nor Dr. Taylor. He says: "I have in my library a discourse bearing the title, 'The Duties and Embarrassments of Rulers. A Sermon addressed to the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at the Annual Election in New Haven, May 5, 1830, by Charles A. Boardman, Pastor of the Third Congregational Church in New Haven.' Dr. Beecher's sermon was preached in New Haven, May 3, 1826."

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1859.

EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT: In copying into your columns a portion of my late article on "Churches for the People," you copy also an unfortunate typographical error. The printer's fingers make me say, "what we need is large and *costly* churches"; whereas I really did say, "what we need is large and *uncostly* churches for the rich and poor together."

As to the oft-discussed question, "how such a church can be built?" my views are briefly these, as given in the last *Intelligencer:*

"A church large enough to contain twenty-five hundred people comfortably, can be built for fifty thousand dollars. There is but one church in this city which affords *available* seats to as many people as that number. (The Cooper Institute *seats* twenty-three hundred, the Academy of Music three thousand five hundred, and Mr. Spurgeon's Surrey Music Hall from four thousand five hundred to five thousand.) If a 'church for the people' cost fifty thousand dollars, including lecture and Sunday-school rooms, how shall that sum be raised? We answer—in the first place by simple *donations*, and the remainder by scrip-subscriptions redeemable in pews. All the money given by unconditional donation should be appropriated to the furnishing of a large number of pews at low rates for the poor—for young men on small salaries, and for mechanics, etc. Let the rates of renting be *inflexibly low*, and let as few seats be entirely free as possible. It is better for a poor man to own his seat at one dollar a year, than to have it offered him as a gratuity. Americans do not fancy being the *objects of charity.* In a 'church for the people,' one hundred pews (at least) should be assessed at such low rates that an industrious day-laborer could rent one for his family without feeling the burthen. No matter what prices might be offered for these hundred pews by wealthy people, there should be a rigid rule *never to advance their prices*, and thus exclude persons of moderate means from them. This arrangement should be religiously carried out and adhered to.

"But a part of the needed $50,000 could probably be raised by donations. The remainder should be raised by scrip-subscriptions, the said scrip to be redeemable in pews. These pews would mainly be held by persons in easy circumstances, and on such pews let good round assessments be placed. The burthen of sustaining the Gospel should rest mainly on men whose shoulders the Lord has made broad by prosperity. And if the house costs no more than $50,000, and contains two hundred and fifty or three hundred pews, the rent levied on the costliest seat in the edifice need not be very high, especially if there be no church debt."

With all my Dutch predilections and attachments, I have read with much satisfaction your articles on Church-Building; and in common with many Christians outside of the Congregational fold, heartily thank you for your contributions toward the settlement of the most important question of city evangelization, viz.—how to bring the Gospel to the masses. I am persuaded that this question can only be practically settled by the construction of large, well-planned, uncostly churches, with low pew-rents, *living* preachers, and well-manned Sabbath schools; in such churches there will be room for rich and poor.

Yours in the Gospel,

T. L. CUYLER.

# Our Correspondence.

## THE ONENESS OF ALL MISSIONARY EFFORT.

In human interests and employments there is endless diversity and even irreconcilable antagonism. This is seen in the marts of business, in the artificial relations of society, and in the contests of political life.

Nay, it is a sad but true confession that even in the Church of Christ there are manifestations of that spirit which is dominant in the world's strife, such as make her a church militant in a sense quite different from the Scriptural one. Even where there is no positive hostility, the exclusiveness of denominational or local interests forms a real barrier to a *communion* of thought and sympathy between the various laborers in the vineyard of Christ.

For some of us, the limits of this vineyard are the bounds of our particular church organization; for others—the circle of our own kindred, or of our personal activity, or, it may be, our country, or possibly, the whole of Christendom. We cast an occasional glance, indeed, into the darkness beyond the bordering lines; but few have so long gazed into that darkness as to discern our brothers there, with no cheering light or friendly hand to lead them to Christ.

But should we not adopt *Christ's* view of the extent and the unity of the field—"*The field is the world*"? and will not this conduce to a suitable preparation for laboring in that portion of it to which he has assigned each of us?

Then none would exaggerate the relative importance of pastoral labor with home churches, nor would the claims of needed pioneer labor in our new settlements be made exclusive of other missionary interest; our sympathies would not be restricted to those blinded by a corrupted Christianity, nor would the wants of "a world lying in wickedness"—of those unvisited by the Gospel, be urged as *alone* demanding Christian sympathy and activity.

Each of these portions of the great field must be cultivated, according to its claims, and with reference to the whole work to be done.

Posts already conquered in an enemy's country are *held* and defended with a view to the successful prosecution of the entire campaign For the same reason we should not neglect, nor should we overrate, the wants of *the churches* and the need of domestic missionary labor, while we engage in the work of proclaiming the Word of life to "every nation under heaven."

But, in fact, the thing we find difficult is to be deeply affected by the claims of those who are far removed from us in every relation of society; and we are tardy in making concessions that place other departments of labor than that in which we are ourselves warmly enlisted, on a scale of equal importance with it; and to confess that our work is a little and partial contribution to a vastly greater and including whole. Do we not forget that efficiency and right direction are given to labor just in proportion as we come into union of thought and of feeling and of action with Him to whom all parts of the field are equally dear!

A young man, glowing with zeal, wished he could expand himself into three persons, so that he might be, at once, a pastor and also a home and a foreign missionary;—a wiser friend convinced him that he *would* labor, not inefficiently, in each part of the field, when, with a right spirit, he should perform his own divinely appointed portion of the work.

The kingdom of Christ is *one*. It increases, in the world, by a vital process of growth, and every right endeavor of any loyal subject contributes to its enlargement, while it is bringing under its sway and assimilating to its spirit hearts with which it comes in contact, though they are naturally alien and hostile to it; as as a plant, by the action of its own vital forces appropriates whatever is fitted to promote its growth from each differing particle of matter in the soil i grows in, from the water-springs to which its roots penetrate, and from the air in which its leaves expand.

Let us notice specific points of identity in the nature of all missionary effort, that is, of all Christian activity, for it is seen from the truth already considered in a previous article, that the very idea of Christian activity is its missionary spirit.

1. *The principal agencies enlisted are the same.* These are chiefly, first, the absolutely necessary and efficient agency of the Holy Spirit. Though his "gifts" and methods are various, yet it is the "self same Spirit" which renders preaching or Biblical instruction fruitful of good to the souls of men in New England and in California, in Scotland and in Burmah. The converted New Zealander and Englishman are alike "born of the Spirit," which is not a respecter of persons or of conditions and localities. Second, the Scriptures are one revelation from God to one human family. To these glad tidings all have the same right—the South Sea Islander or the Bushmen of South Africa just as well as we. This revelation is adapted to man, *as man*, every where, in every age and in every state of society; and the work accomplished by the divine Word on the minds and hearts of men is the same. It offers pardon to *every* penitent, believing sinner. Third, the providence which superintends the domestic field is not another than that which overlooks the foreign. It is comprehensive and it is minute, but it is still one. One eye overlooks the whole field,—one hand prepares every laborer for his appointed work in the East or in the West,—those who plow and those who reap,—those who remain by the stuff, and those who go to fight an audacious and exulting and unmet foe. Fourth, regenerate men are all one in their work for Christ. We work as *Christians*; not under minuter divisions. "Is Christ divided?" All Christ's servants, though separated by oceans or by centuries, though of differing race and language, and natural endowments and culture, and each possessing a distinct and perfect individuality, are still one by the sacred tie of a common brotherhood, by owning a common Master, by advocating a common faith. "He that planteth and he that watereth are one."

2. *The impelling motives are the same*, be the chief motive, distinctively, the *command* of Christ, as having a rightful authority over his disciples, or the *love* of Christ as manifested in suffering to atone for the sins of men—when "the love of Christ constraineth us, because we thus judge, that if one died for all, then were all dead"; and that he "died for all, that they who live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him who died for them and rose again;"—or be it the perishing condition of those who are our brothers in a fellowship of nature, of sin, and of destiny, needing salvation as much as we, and deserving it just as much;—whichsoever of these motives impels to Christian effort, it is still the same in spirit, wherever we labor, whether at home or among the heathen.

3. *All labor for Christ is one in respect of the end aimed at.* That is, the glory of God in the salvation of men. The character of men is essentially the same everywhere, and they alike need the Gospel in order to their salvation. The soul of a Hindu or a Patagonian is just as precious as those who have found pardon in Philadelphia during the past year; and the object of that humble Christian who made known the way of life to a poor newsboy in New York is not different from the end held in view by the missionary who sought in the streets of Canton to find a jewel for the Savior's crown. Whether we occupy a part of the field already much tilled, or are breaking up the fallow ground, the end is one, and he that soweth and he that reapeth may even now rejoice together. The same means are requisite, essentially, in all parts of the field to bring men to Christ; the radical change to be wrought is the same; and all alike become trophies of victorious grace.

It hardly need be remarked that the unity which characterizes all missionary effort is such as admits and even demands great variety in different localities and at different periods; for nowhere more than in the works of God, and especially in his spiritual kingdom, do we find manifoldness of form in perfect harmony with the strictest unity of spirit.

Let us not separate and divide what God hath joined in indissolubility, by building a partition wall between "home field" and "foreign field," between "pastoral labor" and "missionary labor." True work for Christ is all *one*—whether in this or a foreign land; whether by the pen or the voice—by missionary, minister, or layman—in the church, the highway, or by the fireside; whether in the pioneer labor of breaking up the ground and preparing for the sowing, or in the joyful gathering of the harvest. The Master we serve is one; the Gospel we preach is one; the field is one; those for whom we labor constitute one common brotherhood; and the goal we all hope to reach at last is one heaven, where all who are redeemed by faith in atoning blood, "and have come, in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, to the stature of perfect men in Christ," will be together gathered to be one united family evermore. F.

## THE MOUNTAINS OF KENTUCKY.

Permit me to call the attention of the Christian readers of your paper to a field for missionary immigration which at the same time promises pecuniary remuneration.

Jackson county, recently formed from parts of Madison, Estell, Owsley, Clay, Laurel, and Rockcastle, is new, very hilly; the land mostly heavy timbered, and of about second to fourth rate quality. The price per acre ranges from $1 50 to $15 00.

M'Kee, the county seat, is situated in the center of the county, 30 miles from Richmond, and 14 from the state road running from Lexington to the Cumberland Gap and Tennessee, which will soon be finished, and a good road can be made to the 'pike.

The town is destined to be the center of influence in a populous county. That influence may be for Christ and humanity, but will be for evil unless God's people "come up and possess the land." Nearly all county towns in "the mountains" are sinks of pollution; and through fear that this shall become such, some very good families, who otherwise would come, stay away. The county judge would make this his place of residence if even a few Christian families from the North would come. His wife is a good Christian and an abolitionist.

What we need is a Christian colony with a living Christian church It would exert a saving influence over all in the county, through the frequent gatherings of the people on court-days and the like.

A good Christian school is very much needed in this vicinity. The mountains are full of children who are destitute of education and schools. A good high-school might be well furnished with pupils from the surrounding country; and then in return would supply the country with efficient teachers.

Several tracts of land within three miles of M'Kee can be had at very cheap rates, and will make tolerable farms—not first-rate, for the country around the county-seat is very hilly, but the soil is quite productive, and the land well adapted to wool growing. Indeed, all this mountain region is eminently suitable for this business.

A good *Christian physician* could do great good. We do not have *much* sickness, but we have no doctor nearer than twenty miles.

I am here preaching now, and would supply a colony until they wanted a better minister, and then would most cheerfully give place.

I preach, at all my appointments in this county, against slavery, intemperance, and all other forms of sin, just as unhesitatingly as I could in Oberlin, and only in one place (M'Kee) has there been any attempt to interrupt me. The men engaged in that attempt were presented before the grand jury, and will probably be punished. I know of no civil officer in the county who is a rabid pro-slavery man. The sheriff is a republican. Two justices are radical abolitionist. Others are anti-slavery. The wealthiest man in the county is a radical abolitionist. All of the abolitionists and anti slavery men are among the best informed, most respected, and influential men in the county. Their worth is acknowledged by all. True, at present a large majority of the people are pro slavery; but they are mostly non-slaveholders, and are hence accessible. There are only five or six slaves in the county at present.

George Candie.

## CONVERSIONS IN COLLEGE.

When the first two volumes of the "Annals of the American Pulpit" were published, my attention was attracted by the number of individuals in that list of eminent divines whose religious life commenced in college. And I have recently looked through the first *four* volumes, with this point in view, and find some seventy-five instances of this sort. A publication of the entire list, with incidents connected with their conversion, and a brief exhibition of what they have done for the world, would be calculated to make a deep impression. I can, however, at the present time, merely allude to a portion of the cases.

I find, for example, the name of John Robinson, the leader of the Pilgrims; of John Cotton of Boston, "eminent for his talents, learning, and piety;" of Thos Hooker of Hartford, "of vast endowments," and "whom, for abilities and services, his contemporaries placed in the first rank of men;" of Thomas Shephard of Cambridge, of "uncommon learning" and "a soul searching minister of the Gospel;" of Increase Mather, President of Harvard College; of John Barnard of Marblehead, "one of the most vigorous and effective writers among the New England clergy of that day;" of Peter Thatcher of Boston, "the evangelical reasoner," and possessed of "a strong and masterly genius;" of Jonathan Edwards—*father and son*; of Thomas Clapp, President of Yale College; of John Sergeant, missionary among the Indians; of Samuel Hopkins, the eminent theologian; of Asa Burton, of "uncommon intellectual powers," and "distinguished as an instructor in theology;" of Samuel Austin, President of the University of Vermont; of Jedidiah Morse, the distinguished minister, geographer, etc; of Ebenezer Porter of Andover, and Prof. Moses Stuart; of Gordon Hall; of Elias Cornelius; of Carlos Wilcox; of Benjamin B. Wisner; of James Marsh, President of Vermont University; of Prof. N. W. Fiske of Amherst College; of Bela B. Edwards of Andover; of Aaron Burr, President of the College of New Jersey; of David Porter of Catskill; of Robert Finley of Basking Ridge, N J., and afterwards President of the University of Georgia; of Thomas C. Henry of Charleston, S.C.; of Matthias Bruen; of Sylvester Larned of New Orleans; of E. W. Baldwin, President of Wabash College; of Wm. J. Armstrong, Secretary of the American Board; of William Nevins of Baltimore; of Prof. John Breckinridge of Princeton; of Joseph S. Christmas; of Erskine Mason, etc, etc. Dr. Dwight, too, joined the College church at Yale while a tutor, and Dr Alexander was converted while a member of Liberty Hall Academy, now Washington College, and under the preaching of the rector. The conversion of Dr. Bellamy occurred soon after he left Yale College, where a revival had just been enjoyed.

The bare repetition of such a list of eminent names is enough to show what mighty springs of influence are touched when the regenerating influences of the Spirit reach our seats of learning. Fountains of *power* they will be, and whether for good or evil, depends upon the momentous question, whether these vast energies shall come under the control of religious principle. The number of such institutions is rapidly increasing in this country, and the people of God, everywhere, should gather before the throne, and cry unto the Hearer of prayer for the descent of those influences of the Spirit, which alone can make these fountains themselves, and the streams which flow from them, a blessing to the world.

T. Baldwin.

New York, Feb. 2, 1859.

## THE INDIANS.

The annual meeting of the American Indian Aid Association was held in Cooper Institute a few evenings since. The President elected for the ensuing year is ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, and the chief Vice-President, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of New York. The annual report, after citing the grievances of the Indians, proposes the following measures for their relief:

1. To inform and arouse the public mind with regard to the Indians, and induce such action on the part of the Government as will tend to insure their preservation.

2. The full recognition of their rights as men, so that to rob or murder an Indian shall be punishable in the same manner as though the crime was committed on an American citizen.

3. The setting apart of ample domains, in suitable locations, for all the Indian tribes, and the protection of those domains from aggressions from without.

4. The withdrawal of all troops from their territories, leaving them at liberty to manage their own affairs.

5. The introduction among them, with their consent, of well ordered and peaceable families of whites to co operate with them in self-government, in keeping out the whisky-dealers, and in developing the resources of their country, so that they may become self-sustaining, and sharers in the higher blessings of civilization.

## PRAYING IN LATIN.

A correspondent of *The Independent* communicates the following historical scrap concerning Svend Norbagge, a bishop of the Danish Church. The story is told by Saxo Grammaticus:

"When raised to the episcopal dignity, Svend, though well versed in his own native literature, was miserably deficient in Latin. The preference shown him by the King excited the envy of many, and by way of making him ridiculous, it was contrived, when he had to celebrate mass, to lay before him a book in which the first two letters of *Famulum tuum* ("thy servant," etc) in the prayer for the King, were erased, so that, in his ignorance, he prayed to God to protect his majesty *mulum tuum*. On inspecting the book, the King perceived the trick, and caused the bishop (whom he loved for his virtues) to apply himself to the study of the liberal arts, in which he afterwards excelled."

Every boy should have a temperance paper, for four reasons.

First, That he may know that there is danger in his path.

Second, That he may learn how to avoid it.

Third, That he may be excited to do it.

Fourth, That he may be sure to become an active and useful temperance man.

For these reasons and because it is an excellent little paper, both entertaining and instructive, we recommend *The Youth's Temperance Advocate and Band of Hope Record*, published at the office of *The American Temperance Union*, No. 10 Park Bank.

# Religious Intelligence.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

MAINE—**Winthrop.**—An ecclesiastical council was called by the church, and met January 20th, to consider the question of the dismissal of the pastor, Rev. Rufus M. Sawyer. Dr. Tappan was chosen Moderator, and Rev. E. Haws Scribe. The pastor's resignation and the vote for its acceptance were read. Statements were made by the pastor and by committees of the church and society, followed by an opportunity for a general expression of feeling among the people. The council unanimously advised that the pastoral relation be dissolved. They gave a full testimonial to the minister, and expressed their sympathy for the church, with this exhortation, which is printed in the newspapers:

"Let them repent of those past errors which they have themselves freely acknowledged, and be heartily united in every suitable endeavor to uphold the institutions of the Gospel, to promote brotherly love and fellowship, and to sustain by their fervent prayers, their liberal support, and their cordial co-operation, those who may hereafter be set up over them in the work of the ministry; and the God of peace, the God who hears prayer, will not withhold from them his choicest blessings."

NEW HAMPSHIRE—**Salmon Falls.**—One year ago, the Congregational church at Salmon Falls, N. H., was deeply depressed, having lost its pastor, and possessing but small means to secure another. By the kindness of neighboring churches, however, public worship was maintained through the winter. They have since settled another pastor—Rev. D. B. Bradford—attendance at church has doubled, and sixteen have joined them by profession. The ladies of the society have just held their annual fair, the net receipts of which were $200.

**New Ipswich.**—Mrs. Dolly Everett, whose death is mentioned in our obituary column, by her last will gave the sum of four thousand dollars to the two Congregational churches in New Ipswich, "when they shall become united"—the income to be applied to the payment of the pastor's salary. She also gives her house and the lands adjoining on the same condition. The executors are directed to invest the sum in the Hospital office at Boston. She says:

"I make this appropriation under the full conviction that the interests of religion, education, peace, and good order will be better secured in the town when the union of the aforesaid churches shall take place. In the meantime, and until that event, it is my will that the said four thousand dollars be held in the hands of my executors, and the annual income of the same be given to the New Hampshire Missionary Society.

"And it is my earnest desire and prayer that when I shall have gone to my rest, peace, harmony, and the blessing of God dwell here for generations yet to come."

MASSACHUSETTS—**Newbury.**—Mr. John R Thurston, a graduate of Yale College, and of Bangor Seminary, was ordained on the 20th inst. as junior pastor of the Oldtown church, Newbury. Sermon by Prof Shepard of Bangor; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. David Thurston of Litchfield, Me, uncle to the candidate; Charge by Rev. Dr. Withington, the senior pastor, who has been settled over the church 43 years. This church is one of the oldest in New England. It is two and a quarter centuries since it was organized under the branches of a majestic oak, which stood on the north bank of Pashen river, about 100 yards below where the bridge now stands, and which, like the auditory it once sheltered, has long since crumbled "into the dust." All its former ministers, except one, (who was called to a professorship in Harvard College) died with the people, and were buried in the grave-yard near the church. Rev. Mr. Thurston is the tenth in the succession. Mr. Thurston is settled, not as a colleague, but as joint pastor with Rev. Dr. Withington.—*Congregationalist.*

**Lynn.**—Rev. Mr. Lincoln, whose dismission from his late pastoral charge in Gray, Me, will be found in our paper to-day, is expected to take charge of the new Tower-Hill enterprise in Lynn. This enterprise was commenced some time since by Dr. Cooke's church, in the establishment of a Sabbath-school, and has been brought along to a point at which it is deemed important to sustain preaching every Sabbath, and also to furnish pastoral labor for those families residing in that part of the city, and not connected with other congregations. Mr. Lincoln is expected to commence his labors in about a month.—*Recorder.*

**Middleton.**—Rev. Mr. Johnson's society of Middleton are about to expend $2,000 in enlarging and improving their church-edifice. Mr Johnson has been settled over this church about two years, and during this time twenty have been added to it.

**Haverhill.**—*The Recorder* states that the Center Congregational church in Haverhill, numbering 260 members, lost but one by death during the last year, and that one by old age. In all the congregation beside, there were but three other deaths, two of which were infants and one a little child.

**South Deerfield.**—The Monument church in South Deerfield, Rev. Mr. Strong's, which now numbers 111 members, observed its eleventh anniversary with a special prayer-meeting last week on Tuesday. Six of the seven original members are still living. For more than three years preceding last July this church lost none of its members by death. Since then two have died, making two deaths in four years. One of these was in her eightieth year, and the other in his seventy-sixth. The church has been very highly favored, having enjoyed *four* seasons of special religious interest during its brief existence, the last being in 1856–57, in which about fifty persons expressed hope in Christ.

**Ludlow.**—The members of the Congregational society in Ludlow, about forty in number, whose church was burnt a few mornings since, have voted to build, forthwith, a new and commodious church, at a cost of about $6,000, for which they tax themselves $4,000, and hope to raise the rest by outside subscriptions.

**Boston.**—Rev. A. L. Stone preached a sermon last Sabbath morning, commemorative of the 10th anniversary of his settlement over Park-street church. Nearly 700 persons have joined the church during this period, it was stated, and there have been dismissed to other churches, 150. The present membership is between nine and ten hundred, and the society is in a very flourishing condition.——A meeting was held in the vestry of the Shawmut church last Saturday evening, relative to the formation of a new Orthodox society in the south part of the city, and a committee was appointed to secure the union of all persons interested in the enterprise, which, it would appear, is designed to absorb the Shawmut church.——The Young Men's Christian Association have engaged the National Theater for Sunday evenings, and there is to be preaching there next Sabbath evening, by Rev. D. C. Eddy of the Harvard-street Baptist church. The Association have taken this step, hoping to reach a class at the North End, who rarely come within the sound of the Gospel. The proprietor, we learn, makes no charge for the building, except for gas and for cleaning up. Within a few days, a prayer-meeting has been commenced at Globe Dance Hall, opposite the theater, under the lead of Rev. Phineas Stowe, from which signs of good are already manifest.——The annual meeting of the City Missionary Society was held last Sabbath evening, at the Old South church, which was entirely filled Twenty-three missionaries—eight males and fifteen females—have been employed the past year, and $11,137 have been expended. The female missionaries have several flourishing sewing-schools under their direction. The exercises of the meeting were introduced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Adams. Rev A. L. Stone read the annual report, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Boyden—one of the missionaries, and by Rev. H M Dexter.——Ralph Waldo Emerson read a lecture at the Music Hall to Rev. Theodore Parker's congregation last Sabbath forenoon, the daily papers say, the subject of which was Culture. This is what they call worship, we suppose, as it was announced on Saturday that the society would "worship" as usual. Worship what!——There has been an increased interest in the various prayer meetings in the city within a week past, and some of them have been very fully attended. Fifteen or twenty sailors have been hopefully converted within a few weeks, in connection with the Seamen's Bethel in Purchase street.—*Congregationalist.*

CONNECTICUT—**Rockville.**—The First Congregational church and society of Rockville, Ct, (as well as that of East Hampton) have unanimously called Rev. S B Goodenow, pastor of the church in Saugerties, N. Y. Salary $1,000.

**Sharon.**—Rev. D. D. T. McLaughlin, formerly of the Third Presbytery, N. Y, was installed, January 18th, pastor of the Congregational church, Sharon, Ct, under auspices every way happy and delightful Sermon by Rev. H. Eddy of Mt Canaan; Installing Prayer by Rev. Joseph Eldridge, D D, of Norfolk; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. F A Spencer of New Hartford; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. R. D. Gardner of Ellesworth; Charge to the People by Rev. W. B Clarke of North Cornwall. The sermon was of great power, and the exercises generally solemn and interesting. C.

**Goshen.**—Rev. Joel F. Bingham was installed as pastor of the church in Goshen, Ct, January 10th. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr Newman of Torrington; Sermon by Dr. J Eldridge of Norfolk; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Spencer of New Hartford, North; Charge by Rev. Mr Barber of Litchfield; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. L. W. Bacon of Litchfield; Charge to the People by Rev. Mr. Eddy of North Canaan; Concluding Prayer by Rev. A. Baldwin of Cornwall.

NEW YORK STATE—**Bath.**—At a council held in Bath, Steuben co, N. Y, Jan. 25, 1859, Mr. Hiram E. Johnson was ordained as an evangelist. Sermon by Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Rochester, from John xii 32: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." Ordaining Prayer by Rev. I Woodruff of Choctaw; Charge by Rev. Ed. E. Williams of Warsaw; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev J L. Bennett of Lockport.

ILLINOIS—**Candidates Approved.**—The Chicago Association met in the First church, Chicago, January 25th, when four young men, members of the Senior Class of the Theological Seminary, C M Barnes, H G McArthur, R. Samuel, and S S. Morrill, were approved as candidates, after an examination, protracted through the day, in personal experience, Christian theology, Hebrew and Greek, ecclesiastical history, church polity, and motives for entering the ministry

**Dallas City.**—On the 17th ult, a Congregational church was organized with nineteen members. It was a solemn scene when they all stood up together, and confessed their faith and entered into solemn covenant as a church of Christ. A part of them were young converts, for the first time assuming Christian vows. Others were from Congregational, New-School Presbyterian, Associate Reformed Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist churches. There seems every reason to believe that they will make a united, harmonious, and efficient church. They expect to enter early in the spring upon the work of building a house of worship. They have employed Mr Pennoyer to preach for them every Sabbath, and have agreed to raise two hundred dollars for his support.—*Cong. Herald.*

IOWA.—A correspondent of *The Congregational Herald* has been analyzing the last report of the A H. M S, with reference to its working within the state of Iowa, and finds that there were 96 missionaries employed on that ground in 1858, at an expense to the Society of $24,733—an average of $260; of whom 32 were Presbyterians, costing $8,719, or $272 each, and 63 were Congregationalists, costing $16,014, or $254 each. In the same time, the Society received contributions from Iowa amounting to $1,246 46; of which $254 55 was from 34 Presbyterian churches, averaging $7 50, and $989 06 from 75 Congregational churches, averaging $13 20 to each contributing church. Of the expenses, the Presbyterians received 35 per cent, while they contributed 20 per cent. of the receipts.

We have before referred to the proposed visit to the shores of the Pacific by our esteemed friend and correspondent, Rev. J. C Holbrook, pastor at Dubuque. A more full statement of the plans and reasons of the journey will interest our readers in the very wide circle where Mr. Holbrook is known and honored:

"Rev J. C. Holbrook.—This gentleman, the pastor of the Congregational church in this city, expects, as we have already intimated, to be absent from home a considerable portion of the present year. We learn that he will embark at New York about the middle of Feb. for California, via Havana, West Indies, and Aspinwall, on a visit to friends in the Golden state. He is expected to supply the pulpit of the Congregational church in San Francisco during the principal part of the summer, while its pastor, Rev. E S. Lacy, visits the Atlantic states. Mr H will, however, travel extensively in California, and may extend his journey to the Sandwich Islands. An intimate friend of his is Chief-Justice of the Hawaiian kingdom, and should he go there he will have every facility to acquire a knowledge of the people and of the state of things in the Islands, and he will visit several of the members of the group, and take a look at the great volcano. He will be from home about eight months, for which period he has leave of absence from his church.

"The Congregational society hope to make arrangements to finish their fine new church-edifice during the absence of the pastor, and have it ready to be opened on his return next fall."—*Dubuque Witness.*

**Chapin.**—A Congregational church of twelve members, chiefly from New England, has been formed at Chapin, Iowa, thus named in honor of Miss Julia Chapin, formerly of this city, now the wife of Rev. J. B. Grinnell of Grinnell, Iowa. Rev. W. P. Avery, formerly of Connecticut, is pastor of the church at Chapin.

**St. Charles.**—Mr. John H Windsor, late of Andover Seminary, was ordained as pastor of the recently formed church at St. Charles City, Iowa, on the 22d ult.

**Newton.**—Rev E. N. Bartlett writes, Jan. 22d, to *The Congregational Herald*:

"On the second Sabbath of this month, at my suggestion, the several churches in this place united in a series of evening meetings at the court house—our places of worship all being small. The result thus far has been very gratifying. The large court house has been crowded to its utmost capacity, with very solemn and attentive congregations; conviction is very general on the minds of the community, and some eighteen or twenty conversions have taken place, some of them of unusual interest. Most of the converts, thus far, belong to my congregation, but the work is spreading in the other congregations. The Old School minister works admirably in the harness. All is harmonious. To God be all the glory."

WISCONSIN—**Menasha.**—The dedication of the First Congregational church in this place occurred on Monday evening, Jan 17th Sermon by Rev. H. A. Miner. Text, Ezra v. 4: "What are the names of the men that make this building?"

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Miner, who is a graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary, and late of Bluehill, Me., was ordained as pastor of the church. Sermon by Rev. Wm. H Marble, Oshkosh—text, 2 Cor. iv. 2: "Commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God"; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. O. P. Clinton; Charge to the Pastor, Rev. Wm. L. Mather; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. F. B Doe; Charge to the People, Rev. C. W. Camp. The exercises were all of a high order and of intense interest. Three years ago there was not a church or school-house in town. Now we have two church-edifices and two fine brick school-houses—one large enough to accommodate near 400 scholars. The Congregational church has doubled its membership during the past year.

Mr. J Evarts Pond, a son of Rev. Enoch Pond, D D., and graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary, was ordained as pastor of the First Congregational church in Neenah on Thursday evening of the same week. Sermon by Rev C. W. Camp of Sheboygan; Ordaining Prayer by Rev H. Marsh; Charge to the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H Marble; Right Hand, Rev. H A. Miner; Charge to the People, Rev. Wm L. Mather of Fond du Lac.

These churches are but a mile apart, are of nearly the same age, in towns of the same size, and have now settled for their first pastors two young men who were classmates in the Seminary, received license at the hands of the same association, and were ordained on successive evenings by the Winnebago District Convention. H A. M.

Menasha, Jan 23, 1859.

**Milwaukee.**—The Spring-street Congregational house of worship was dedicated on the evening of the 13th inst., Prof Haven of Chicago Theological Seminary preaching the sermon. This church-edifice is one of the best at the West, and for beauty and convenience of arrangement is one of the best in the country. The style of architecture is of Roman proportions outside, and Grecian in its general character within. The building is 62 by 90 feet; the main audience-room 58 by 74, the ceiling 31 feet in hight, containing 120 pews. There are galleries on each side, which are reached by two flights of stairs inside of the room, having a wide and easy ascent. The choir is at the opposite end from the pulpit, a raised platform to favor congregational singing. The number of seats in the main body and gallery is about 1,100. The house proves very agreeable for speaking and hearing. The pews are constructed in circular form, and neatly upholstered with crimson damask—the upholstering to be set to the credit of the ladies of the society.

The house has an excellent suit of basement rooms, with inviting access from the upper part, and with ceiling about 14 feet in hight; a large lecture or Sabbath-school room, a smaller lecture or conference room, infant-class room, ladies' room, and furnace cellar.

Over the vestibule of the edifice is the pastor's study and the trustees' room. The first section of the spire is completed, the rest remains to be built. The society have accomplished this laying of foundations without a *heavy* discouraging debt. The edifice is built of Milwaukee brick, and cost about $30,000. The congregation have been worshiping in the large lecture-room for more than a year past, and the resident communicants have increased in that time from thirty to one hundred and fifty—fifty seven having been received on profession of faith. Rev. W. De Loss Love is the pastor. W.

MINNESOTA.—The Congregational Association of Southern Minnesota held its first annual meeting at Rochester, Jan. 11th and 12th. A conference of churches being called at the same time and place, a number of delegates were present. The meeting was exceedingly interesting. It was good to be there. The Spirit of God seemed to be with us; and the news from the churches was almost all cheering. They are increasing in numbers and influence

But the most interesting of all our privileges there, was the examination of W. W. Snell, a candidate for the Christian ministry. He is a son of the venerable Dr. Snell of North Brookfield, Mass., moved now by the Spirit of God and his providential dealings with him to engage in the work of the ministry, which he had felt unwilling to assume the duties of for twelve years. The circumstances were peculiar, and affected us deeply, and the candidate gave us reason to expect that he will be a good minister of Jesus Christ. It is encouraging to see fit men brought into the ministry here in the West. May God multiply such cases greatly.—*Cong. Herald.*

ENGLAND—**Liverpool.**—The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., has received a pressing invitation to become the co-pastor of the Rev. Dr. Raffles of Liverpool.—*Patriot.*

Another paper says: "The congregation is a rich one, and will give the young minister £500 a year, and continue £700 to the senior one."

## PRESBYTERIAN.

**Receipts $14,400 less.**—The receipts of the Board of Domestic Missions from March 1, 1858, to January 1, 1859, were *more than fourteen thousand four hundred dollars less* than during the corresponding period of last fiscal year! The statement of this fact should be sufficient to convince all the patrons of the Board of the urgent necessity of largely augmented pecuniary aid. The year closes the 1st of March.

**Ashmun Institute.**—The trustees of the Ashmun Institute acknowledge, through the Rev. Dr. Dickey, a donation of *two thousand and sixty-eight dollars and eighty cents* to the endowment fund of the Ashmun Institute, by Mrs Miller of Princeton and E. Spencer Miller, Esq., of Philadelphia. A part of the above sum was in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller at his decease, held in trust for a charitable object, and is now, with the interest, transferred by the executors of his estate to the Ashmun Institute.

**South America.**—We have a single letter from Bogota of the 11th of December, from which we learn that the missionaries were well, and were pursuing their labors in quietness. The public religious services were continued, but the attendance was not so large as it had been some weeks previously.

**Our Theological Seminaries.**—The total number of students in all the Theological Seminaries of the Presbyterian Church is this year a little over 400. The following are the numbers, as nearly as can now be ascertained. When all the catalogues are published we will give the numbers exactly:

| | |
|---|---|
| Princeton, N. J. | 181 |
| Allegheny, Pa. | 125 |
| Union, Va. | 16 |
| Columbia, S. C. | 42 |
| Danville, Ky. | 46 |
| | 410 |

This is much the largest number of Theological students that the Presbyterian Church has ever had in one year. Let us continue to pray to and praise "the Lord of the harvest."

**Number of New Candidates.**—The number of new candidates received under the care of the Board of Education is thus far much greater than last year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Last year to date | 60 |
| This year " | 91 |

The *total number* of candidates, in all stages of their education, on the roll of the Board of Education, will this year be about 400.—*Record.*

**U. P. Missions.**—A few weeks ago a collection of $25 was taken up in the Sabbath school of the First United Presbyterian church of Monmouth, for the schools under the care of our missionaries at Damascus, Cairo, and Alexandria, which has been forwarded to Dr. Dales of Philadelphia.

By a donation of $20 from the Presbyterian congregation of St. Stephen, N. B, the Rev. William Elder, the pastor, has been made a life-member of the American Seaman's Friend Society. This act, by which a good cause is benefited, is creditable to a congregation which, in proportion to its means, has always contributed liberally to synodical objects, and it will no doubt be gratifying to the minister who is at the same time complimented.—*Colonial Presbyterian.*

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions have agreed to take under their care, for education, eight of the young Africans sent to Liberia in the "Niagara."

**Change of Views.**—*The Corning Journal* of the 25th ult. states that Rev E B. Smith, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Baptist church in Corning for nearly a year, lately resigned his charge in consequence of views concerning immersion and close communion. He has been received into the Presbytery of Chemung.

**Metropolitan Church.**—It is with great pleasure we communicate the fact, that a wealthy and large-hearted planter of the South has subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars toward the Metropolitan Free church, to be erected in this city. The donor has given the amount to be invested for the perpetual endowment of the pastor, and thus secures a very important provision in the plan. The enterprise may be no longer classed among the possibilities, but is now a fixed fact.—*Presb.*

**The United Presbyterian Church.**—*The Presbyterian Banner* says: At the meeting of the Eastern Associate Reformed Synod, a large majority agreed to enter into and abide with the United Presbyterian Church, on the basis settled at the meeting in this place last May. A few, however, declined. We see given the names of Rev. Joseph M'Carroll, D D, Rev. T. T. Farrington, Rev. Joseph McNulty, Rev. Clark Irving, Rev. Adam McClelland, Rev. John Gibson, and Rev. R. Howard Wallace. These still claim to be the Associate Reformed Synod. Dr. Forsythe stands aloof from both parties at present. The exercises of the Seminary at Newburg have been suspended.

**Rouse's Version of the Psalms.**—The Old School Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina recently voted to discontinue negotiations with the Associate Reformed Synod of the South on the subject of a union of the two bodies, but resolved that "the ministers and members of their churches examine, circulate, and use Rouse's version of the Psalms." If, after the passage of such a resolution as that, the Associate Reformed brethren cannot unite with them, they must be straight-laced indeed.—*Pres. Herald.*

**Sandwich Islands.**—A very pleasant reunion took place, on Friday evening last, on the occasion of the introduction of the Rev. E. Corwin to the church and congregation over which he had been installed. Several addresses were made, after which the company retired to the basement, where a liberal repast had been spread, including a bountiful supply of ice-cream, which, to many, was doubtless a novelty. The evening was passed very pleasantly to all present. It has been suggested, that, were similar reunions occasionally held, they would have a tendency to infuse a spirit of harmony and cordiality into society. Indeed, we may say, with some truth, that one reason why there is so much want of Christian union and cordiality in our religious societies, is the want of more frequent social intercourse among their members.—*Hendricks Advertiser.*

## METHODIST.

**Mississippi.**—*The New Orleans Christian Advocate* describes the session of the Mississippi Conference, at which lay delegates, deputed by the quarterly conferences, were admitted to seats and to participate in debates in Committee of the Whole, where all the most important discussions took place:

"The laymen not only spoke and voted in committee, but had the right of speaking to the reports in Conference, if discussion arose. Some of the best speeches we ever heard at Conference were made by them. We trust hereafter to hear the views of our most devoted and intelligent laymen in all our Conferences. The Mississippi Conference is fortunate in having quite a large proportion of talented, accomplished, and influential preachers. Some of the most useful men in the Southern Church are in that Conference. And a large body of young men, some of several years' standing, and some of recent entrance, give promise of rapid increase in ministerial power and usefulness in Mississippi. *The New Orleans Christian Advocate* was unanimously adopted as 'the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the bounds' of the Mississippi Conference, and resolutions were passed expressive of the desire, in conjunction with the other patronizing Conferences, to raise the subscription list to at least ten thousand during the coming year."

**Australia.**—A few years ago the Primitive Methodists of Great Britain raised funds to send a missionary to the Australian colonies. As the result of his efforts they have now thirteen stations; and they report with satisfaction that a few emigrants who went to Tasmania have saved from their earnings sixty pounds, and send it to provide the outfit of a minister, with the promise of future support.

The Sands-street (Brooklyn) Sunday-school seems to be a missionary power. We have received from New York a copy of the programme of their tenth anniversary, held on Christmas day. A note from a friend, written on the margin, says: "See how our brethren in some of the churches East do up the business. The proceeds on the spot were $1,400."—*N. W. Ch Adv.*

**German Church in New Orleans.**—On Sabbath, 3 P M, December 19th, the new German Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Felicity and Dryades streets, New Orleans, was dedicated. Bishop Paine preached the sermon. A collection to aid in defraying the building expenses was taken up, and the sum of $2 500 was contributed. This is the largest and fin

## BAPTIST.

**Mr. Spurgeon**—The New York correspondent of *The Christian Watchman and Reflector* makes the following representation under which Mr. Spurgeon is coming to New York:

"Rev. Mr Corey, late of the Fifth-avenue church, has been to London, on business with Mr. Spurgeon, as I am informed, which business is said to be a proposition to Mr Spurgeon to visit this country, preach a few sermons in this city, raise a hundred thousand dollars, by high-priced admission tickets, one-half of which shall be appropriated to complete his chapel in London, and the other half devoted to the construction of a new Baptist meeting-house in this city. I am not definitely informed as to the posture of affairs, but it is thought Mr. Spurgeon may visit this country in the spring I believe the hundred thousand dollars are not absolutely certain in any event."

**Pennsylvania**—The Minutes of the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention show that there are 385 Baptist churches in that state, with 37,527 members; 4,374 were baptized last year. This is a cheering increase.

**Chinese Professorship**.—It is proposed to establish a professorship of the Chinese language in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, to qualify missionaries for their work Dr Jeter is much pleased with the scheme, and thinks if they had been favored with such a professor in the commencement of our foreign mission enterprise, they would have saved $20,000, besides several valuable lives, and much precious health.

**New Churches in Virginia.**—*The Rel. Herald* states that a new church was organized at Guyandotte, Va., the 1st of November; also at Friendship, December 13th; at Gordonsville, December 27th; and at Forest-hill, December 19th.

**Pittsfield, Mass.**—We learn that a protracted meeting has been in progress in Rev. R Porter's society for some two weeks past. Rev. Mr. Westcott of New York is assisting the pastor, and a good state of religious feeling is existing. The prospects of great good being accomplished are very encouraging.—*Era.*

**Kentucky.**—Rev S L Helm writes to *The Western Recorder* in regard to the numerical strength of the Baptists in that state:

"I have received the Minutes of *twenty threes* of the Associations of Kentucky for 1858. They show *three thousand nine hundred and seventy nine* baptisms for the associational year, and a grand total of *fifty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-six members*. There are *twenty* Associations yet to hear from, and among that number some of the largest in the state. If their average numbers are equal to those heard from, or if they show the same per centum of increase, there are over *ninety thousand* Baptists in the state. The amount of money raised by these Associations for benevolent purposes, as shown by the Minutes, is small, being only a little over thirteen thousand dollars But I am sure this is hardly an approximate to the amount actually raised in those churches. I have received, in response to our circular, reports from about *one-third* of the counties of the state."

**Jamaica, Vt.**—We have referred once or twice to the work of grace in this place Brother Myers, the pastor of the church, communicates the following additional particulars We wish that his account had been fuller, though ordinarily brief reports of revivals are read with the deepest interest. He says: "This work has been one of great interest and power, as the results show I have had the pleasure of baptizing fifty-two willing and happy converts, and we have received also five by experience, and one has been restored, making an addition to the church, which was small and feeble, of fifty-eight; and there are others who have not yet come to the church—some recent cases of conversion—and there are at the present time indications that the good work will continue and increase in power"—*Era.*

Rev. W. N. Wilbur, Saxton's River, Vt, a native of Connecticut, speaks of the close of a prosperous and happy year's pastorate among his people, who have recently made his family a donation of over one hundred dollars. It has been his privilege to baptize twelve converts during this time.

*The American Baptist* states that Dr. Caldicott of Boston, late pastor of the Baldwin place church, is preparing a work on the "Relation of Christian Ordinances to the Purity and Prosperity of the Church, embracing the Reasons for adhering in the practice of Restricted Communion." Dr. Caldicott has received an invitation to become pastor of the new Baptist church in (Williamsburg) Brooklyn.

One of the Baptist pastors of this city has preached the past year 162 sermons, has attended 333 prayer-meetings, has made 329 religious visits, received over 400 calls for religious conversation and prayer, attended 31 funerals, taught a Bible class, listened to over 200 recitations in Greek, and baptized 112 converts, and yet he was laid aside for two months by sickness. This with him has certainly been a laborious pastoral year —*Sabbath Rec*

**Hard Shells.**—An old resident and careful observer in Illinois says:

"The influence of the 'Hard-Shells' in this state has been greatly overrated. There were always churches not tinctured with those opinions, and in most of them in which the 'Hard-Shells' were in the majority, there were members who favored better things. Among the hardest shelled of the 'Hard-Shells,' I have known several who in my estimation were deeply pious. They were sincere, single-hearted, God-fearing people, though ignorant. Most of them have crossed the Jordan, and I doubt not have a seat near him whom they loved so truly. In the gradual progress of light, most of the young members now stand on the right ground."—*Western Watchman.*

**New Jersey.**—The minutes of the N. J. Baptist State Convention just published give the following particulars: Churches 114; pastors 95; preachers 137; membership 16,244; Sabbath-schools 123; scholars 9,497. There are 20 mission fields, in the support of which $2,112 71 were expended; with them are 19 Sabbath schools, and 9,798 scholars.

**Scotland.**—An Englishman in *The Morning Star* says: "The Baptists have long been feeble in Scotland, but since the formation of their scattered churches into a 'Union,' after the example of their English brethren, the denomination has risen to more vigorous life."

**Amboy, Ill.**—We are informed that a powerful work of grace is in progress in this place, particularly among the Baptists, who have already baptized from seventy five to a hundred converts. There is special interest also in the Congregational and Methodist churches.—*Cong, Herald*

**Connecticut.**—Rev. H. T. Love has already entered on his labors as agent for the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield. The intention is to raise $25,000. The Baptists of Connecticut are resolved on having at Suffield a school as good as the best of its kind in New England.—*Watch. and Reflector.*

## REFORMED DUTCH.

Rev Thomas C Strong of Newtown, L I, has accepted the unanimous call tendered him by the Reformed Dutch church of Greenwich, N. Y., corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, and is expected to enter upon his duties on the morning of the third Sabbath of February.

**Pressing into the Kingdom.**—At Six Miles Run, N. J., a revival is in progress, and about forty have been added to the church during the last three months At a late communion, when only three or four persons were expected to present themselves for admission to the church, to the surprise of the consistory fifteen came for examination, mostly youth, in the very morning of their days found "pressing into the Kingdom."

## EPISCOPAL.

**Consolidation of Old Parish Churches in London**—The present Bishop of London seems resolved to leave no stone unturned in a lazy bed, which ought to be made practically serviceable. Among other resources which he is looking up for supplying the spiritual wants of the living generation, he has instituted an inquiry concerning the old parish churches, which, having been founded and endowed many hundred years ago, are now almost destitute of worshipers, while their incomes furnish a support for the drones of the state clergy. We have compiled a table of some of the returns of these rectors concerning their labors and rewards:

| Rectors. | Parishes. | Largest Audience. | Net Income. | People. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Charlesworth, | St. Mildred, Bread-st., and St. Margaret, Mos | 10 | £240 | 258 |
| J. Minchin, | St. Mildred, Poult., and St. Mary, Colec | 30 | 280 | 500 |
| T. Darling, | St. Michael, Pat. R., and St. Martin, Vint. | 25 | 210 | 430 |
| Dr. Kynaston, | St. Nicholas, Cole., and St. Nicholas, Olave | 30 | 263 | 592 |
| C. Mackenzie, | St. Benet's, Gnce., and St. Leonard s, Eastc | 48 | 287 | 300 |
| Dr. Stebbing, | St. Mary, Som., and St. Mary, Mount | 40 | 250 | unk. |
| T. Jones, | Allhallows, Lomb | 50 | 296 | 456 |
| F. J. Stainforth, | Allhallows, Stain | 50 | 800 | 500 |
| * Total..8 | 14 | 283 | £2,736 | 3,036 |

Eight clergymen, having charge of 14 parishes, preach to 283 hearers, averaging 35 a piece, for which they receive salaries averaging above $1,700 each. The entire population of 12 parishes is 3,036, an average of 253, or 484 to each minister.

* Many more instances of the same sort might be given from the official returns, and in some cases there is attendance of 100 or 150 persons where the income of the incumbent is upwards of £1,000 a year.

## ISRAELITES.

**Florence—Arrival of the Mortara Family.**—Madame Mortara has fallen dangerously ill at Florence. The doctors pronounce her disease to be "a broken heart." This simple tale needs no comment.

**Palestine—Number of Jews**—According to Dr. L. A Frankel there are now 10,639 Hebrews in the Holy Land 5,000 in Damascus, 180 in Beirut, and 240 in other places

**Jews in Germany.**—About forty years ago, at a meeting of the German publishers in Leipzic, a respectable Jew, also a publisher in the grand duchy of Baden, presented himself to be admitted as a member. There was a great difficulty, and few only of the members would give their consent to the admission of a Jew into their society; however, at last he succeeded and was received. What a change has taken place since that time, when the leader and President of that same Society now is a Jew, the celebrated Dr. Feit of Berlin!

**Our Action on the Mortara Case**—The action taken by our co religionists in reference to the Mortara case is very highly appreciated by their British brethren. *The London Jewish Chronicle* of the 24th ult published a supplement containing a complete report of the proceedings of the meeting held at Mozart Hall in this city—*Messenger.*

**Papal Persecution of Jews**—The police of Rome continues its visits in Jewish families, in order to ascertain whether any Christian domestics are kept by them. These visits often take place at very unseasonable hours When some time ago, a Jew remarked to the intruders that it was rather inconvenient to be disturbed by them, the ruffians fell upon him and beat him so severely that he was confined to his bed for three weeks.—*London Jewish Chronicle.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Funeral of a Colored Christian.**—The Nashville correspondent of *The Southern Christian Advocate* writes:

"A few Sabbaths ago, one of the largest congregations ever assembled in Nashville met at the Capers' Methodist African church to attend the funeral obsequies of Isaac Hadley—a colored preacher. He was a good Christian and faithful servant, and those who knew him, both white and black, delighted to honor his memory It would have done much good if the whole North could have looked upon this impressive scene In the procession there were 175 footmen, 56 carriages, and 9 buggies. Besides these, hundreds went to the grave-yard who were not in the procession."

By what rule is it right to make such a man a slave!

Rev. James Jeffries, LL B, and Mr. Vetch were ordained, Dec 17th, in Westminster chapel, as ministers for Australia, going out under direction of the Colonial Missionary Society. The Rev. J. S Pearsall offered the introductory prayer, after which the Rev. Thomas James stated the connexion of the proceedings with the Society of which he is the secretary, and took the opportunity of advocating the Society's claims. The Rev. Joshua C Harrison addressed the assembly upon the constitution of a church according to New Testament principles, and then asked the usual questions These having been satisfactorily replied to, the Rev. Dr. Halley offered the ordination prayer The charge was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Martin It was luminous, impressive, and appropriate.

## MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH REGISTER.

### Ordinations.

ANKILLS—Mr M. E Ankills was ordained at West Danby, Pa, Nov. 26th.

HOLMES.—Rev. J. L Holmes was ordained at Sherleysburg, Pa, Jan 5th.

KING—Mr. Henry King was ordained at Shelbyville, Mo, Dec. 19th.

LUDLOW—Br. W. H. Ludlow was ordained to the ministry at Springfield, Jan. 19th, by a council, who, after listening to the candidate's Christian experience, call to the ministry, and views of Bible doctrine, unanimously agreed to proceed to his ordination.

SIMPSON—Rev P. H Simpson, Chr, was ordained at Rock Stream, Yates co, N. Y, Jan. 13th. Sermon by Elder Gardner Dean

SOUTHWORTH—Mr Alanson Southworth, a graduate of Bangor Seminary in the class of '57, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in South Paris, Me, on the 13th ult. Rev. A. T. Loring preached the sermon.

WINGATE—Mr Charles Wingate, recently of Haverhill, Mass, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Rhode Island, in Emmanuel church, Newport, on the 16th of December last.

### Changes.

AMBLER.—Rev. E C. Ambler, pastor of the Baptist church at Woodstown for the last two years, has resigned his charge.

BARRETT—The Unitarian society in Stoneham have invited the Rev. F. Barrett of Scituate to settle with them in the ministry.

BIRCHARD—Rev W. M. Birchard has relinquished his pastoral charge over the Second Congregational church in East Windsor (Broad Brook.)

BLUMER—Rev Adam Blumer, recently from Germany, has taken charge of several German Lutheran congregations in Washington co., Min. His address is Stillwater, Min.

BROWN.—Rev. J Baldwin Brown, B A., has received a pressing invitation to become the co pastor of the Rev. Dr. Raffles of Liverpool.

CHAMBERLAIN—Mr J. M. Chamberlain, a recent graduate of Andover, is now at Dubuque, Iowa, to supply the pulpit of Rev J. C. Holbrook during several months' absence of the latter, who is to visit California, and possibly the Sandwich Islands.

CORNELIUS.—Rev. S. Cornelius, Jr, has removed from Wirona, Min., and become pastor of the Baptist church in Portage city, Wis.

DOD—Mr Dod, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian society at Princeton, New Jersey, and one of the ablest writers and thinkers of that denomination, has applied to be received as a candidate for Holy Orders in the Diocese of New Jersey.

EASTON.—The Congregational Methodist church in Pena'aquit, L. I., has given a call to Rev. Thomas Easton, formerly pastor of the Wesleyan society in Peekskill.

EMERSON—A CALL—The Committee of Rev. Theodore Parker's Society have given Ralph Waldo Emerson a "call" to occupy the pulpit for the next six months, in the absence of Mr. Parker.

EVANS.—Rev. P. S Evans of Boston has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Baptist church in Stamford, Ct.

FINNEY.—We understand this gentleman has just arrived from America, prepared for another preaching tour in this country. He is at present, we believe, visiting friends in Huntingdonshire, and may be communicated with by letter, to the care of Potto Brown, Esq, Houghton, in that county—*Patriot, Jan 13th.*

FOBES.—Rev. William A. Fobes, late of Hooksett, N. H., was installed pastor of the church in Lebanon, Me, January 26th, as follows: Introductory by Rev. James Dolt of Miller, N. H.; Sermon by Rev. Rufus M. Sawyer, late of Winthrop, Me.

FREAR.—Rev. Walter Frear has taken the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church at Placerville, California We are glad to learn that it is now self sustaining.

FRIERSON—Rev. D E. Frierson has taken charge of Hopewell church, S. C.

GREENWOOD—Rev. Charles Greenwood was dismissed from the Congregational church and society in Westmoreland, N H, January 27th, by an ecclesiastical council, of which Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D.D, of Keene, N. H., was Moderator.

ILLSLEY—Rev. S. Illsley has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Essex, Ct, the resignation to take effect in the spring.

JUDD—Rev. C. W. Judd of the Wyoming Conference, now stationed at Berkshire, Tioga co., N. Y, has been commissioned by Bishop Janes as a missionary to India.

KNOX—Rev. James Knox, formerly of Washington city, has recovered his health and accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Hillsdale, Mich.

LINCOLN.—An ecclesiastical council met at Gray, Me, on the 25th ult, and dissolved the pastoral relation of Rev. Allen Lincoln to the Congregational church in that place; the relation to cease on and after the 1st of March.

LINCOLN—Rev. Dr. Lincoln of the Broad-street Baptist church, Utica, has not accepted and does not intend to accept the call to San Francisco—*Utica Telegraph.*

LOVE.—Rev. H. T. Love, who was agent in raising a hundred thousand dollar fund for the endowment of Newton Theological Institute, has engaged to act as agent of the Suffield Literary Institute, Ct., in raising twenty-five thousand dollars

LYONS—J. W. Lyons, for some years past pastor of the church in Columbus, N. J., has resigned his charge, to take effect on the 1st of April.

MCQUEEN—Rev. Martin McQueen has accepted a call from the Second church, Wilmington, N. C.

NEUMAN.—Rev. Robert Neuman has entered upon his duties as pastor of the Second German Lutheran church of Pittsburg.

PARKMAN, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Rev. John Parkman has resigned the charge of the Unitarian church, in opposition to the wishes of the society, as expressed in a unanimous vote. The church never was more prosperous.

ROBINSON—Rev. Chas. Robinson has offered a resignation of the care of the Unitarian church, Peterboro', N. H., but consents to supply the pulpit until a suitable successor shall be found.

SYM.—Rev. John Sym has resigned the pastoral care of the Baptist church at Towanda and Monroeton, and accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Baptist church at Binghamton, Broome co., N. Y.

THOMPSON.—Rev. Alexander R. Thompson of Stapleton, Staten Island, has not accepted the call to the South Congregational church, Bridgeport, Ct., as stated in our last. He has engaged to supply the pulpit for a year.

TOLAND—Rev. W. B. Toland has resigned the pastoral care of the Baptist church, Stepney Depot, Ct.

WEISS—The Unitarian church in New Bedford has acquiesced with reluctance in Rev. Mr. Weiss's request, for a dismission on account of ill health. The society has voted unanimously to continue his salary the ensuing year.

## FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**Prepared Expressly for The Independent.**

### GERMANY.

#### The Evangelical Party in Prussia.

SINCE the Prince of Prussia in his capacity as Prince Regent has become the actual ruler of Prussia, the influence of the High church party upon the government of the Evangelical Church of Prussia has been entirely broken, and has been, at least for the present, succeeded by the ascendency of the Evangelical party The new Minister of Public Worship, Herr von Bethman-Hollweg, is generally esteemed as one of the most pious, most learned, and most influential men of the German Evangelical Church. As professor of law at the universities of Berlin and Bonn, as royal curator of the latter university, as member of the Provincial Synods of the Rhine provinces, and especially, since 1848, as president of every Church Diet, he has labored more than any other man in Germany for the successful progress of the Evangelical movement. Though not in favor of general religious liberty—no leading German statesman is as yet in favor of it—he has always been a stanch opposer of the High-church measures, by which the party of Gerlach, Stahl, and Hengstenberg have endeavored to force the whole Protestant population of Prussia into submission to the Lutheranism of the sixteenth century. Soon after the appointment of Bethman-Hollweg to the Ministry of Public Worship, Professor Hengstenberg ceased to be a member of the Committee of Examination, and as Professor Stahl has not attended the meetings of the *Oberkirchenrath* (Supreme Ecclesiastical Council) since the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Berlin, the direct influence of the High-church party in the ecclesiastical boards has been entirely cut off.

#### A New Organ of the Evangelical Party.

The religious press of Germany has received at the beginning of the present year a valuable addition by the establishment of *The Neue Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, (New Evangelical Church Gazette) which appears under the auspices of the Central Committee of the German Branch of the Evangelical Alliance. Though not restricting itself to being an organ of the Alliance, it will propagate its leading ideas, and not identifying itself with any particular denomination, it will endeavor to promote a closer union of evangelical Christians of all denominations on the basis of the fundamental truths of the Gospel. It will therefore embrace all the interests of the entire Christian Church, and report and review all the important events in the history of the various denominations from the standpoint of the Evangelical Alliance. The prospectus of the new paper is signed by a large number of distinguished men, both ministers and laymen, from all parts of Germany; of the former we mention Rev Drs. Nitzsch of Berlin, Tholuck and Julius Muller of Halle, Dorner of Koenigsberg, Lechler of Leipzig, Hundeshagen and Schenkel of Heidelberg, Ullmann of Karlsruhe, Kapff and Barth of Wurtemberg; among the laymen Dr. Carl Ritter of Berlin, the greatest geographer of our times, Dr. H Ritter of Goettingen, the author of the History of Philosophy, and Dr. H Fichte of Tubingen, a son of one of the great representatives of German philosophy, and himself the author of many distinguished philosophic works. The combination of so much talent and influence cannot fail to secure to the new paper at once a prominent place among the German Church Gazettes. The Evangelical party in all Germany will gather around it as its common central organ, and this alone is a fact of great consequence in Germany. For the more the Protestants of Germany awake to the consciousness that the territorial barriers which have separated them for three hundred years ought to fall, the more they will begin to oppose the authority of princes in ecclesiastical matters, and to approach gradually the freer condition of the American churches and the Dissenters in England. Then only the Bible, tract, and missionary societies will be enabled to take the same dimensions as the sister societies of America and England. To promote a closer union of the Protestants of Germany with the churches of America and England, will be one of the primary objects of *The New Evangelical Church Gazette*, and provisions have therefore been made to engage in both countries, as well as in every other country of Europe, contributors who will furnish to its columns a continuous record of important events.

#### The Religious Press in Germany.

Germany, which has so large a number of able journals devoted to scientific theology, has, as yet, no periodical press that can compare with the leading religious weeklies of America. There were last year in all Germany only four papers, having about the same scope—*The Evangelical Church Gazette* of Professor Hengstenberg, the organ of the High church Lutherans; *The Protestant Church Gazette* of Berlin, the organ of the Rationalistic party; *General Church Gazette* at Darmstadt; and *The Journal for Christian Science and Christian Life* (Zeitschrift fur Christliche Wissenschaft und Christliches Leben) published at Berlin, the organs of the Evangelical party. The ablest among them is, without doubt, the paper of Hengstenberg. Among his contributors are men like Dr. Huber, Professor Stahl, President Gerlach, Professor Vilmar of Marburg, Professor Leo of Halle, all of whom belong to the most talented writers of Germany. Originally founded as the common organ of all the orthodox Christians in Prussia, it soon discarded the union with the Evangelical party, and developed High-church tendencies, which, since 1848, have become more and more Romanizing The influence which Hengstenberg thus exercises on the Protestant Church of Germany, is a most disastrous one; still it must be acknowledged that there is a vigor and a freshness in his paper which we seek in vain with his opponents. His paper, however, can hardly be called a church gazette in the proper sense of the word, since it brings only occasionally communications on religious intelligence, principally on the struggles of Lutheranism in those churches of Germany which have accepted the *Union* *The Protestant Church Gazette*, which was founded in 1853, and which counts among its coontributors the church historian, Dr Haser, is a valuable source of information concerning the current church-history of Europe, and has enlisted, we believe, the support of the whole party in Germany and the adjacent countries. *The General Church Gazette* of Darmstadt has nearly the same character. In addition to a copious department of current religious intelligence, it often brings valuable articles of greater length on the history of the European churches It is also the only German paper that gives from time to time a full account of the American churches. *The Journal for Christian Science and Christian Life* partakes more of the character of a literary paper than of a church gazette The circulation of these, as well as of all other religious papers of Germany, is very small A catalogue of German periodicals, published in 1858 in Leipzic, by G. W. Wuttig, gives to Hengstenberg and *The Protestant Church Gazette*, 1,500 subscribers each; to *The Church Gazette* of Darmstadt, 1,600; and to *The Journal for Christian Science*, only 600 The whole number of Protestant religious papers—exclusive of the missionary papers—is given as 69; about 10 of which are more or less Rationalistic, the rest either Evangelical or Lutheran. Only one paper, *The Dorf-Kirchenzeitung* (Church Gazette for Villages) of Berlin, a small monthly, which costs for the whole year about thirty cents, attains a circulation of about 3,500, while the large majority have only from 500 to 600 The circulation of the missionary papers is a little better, but still very low if compared with the American papers. Foremost among them, as regards circulation, are *The Missionsblatt* of Barmen and that of Calw, edited by the venerable Dr Barth, both decidedly Evangelical: the one with 15,000, the other with 10,000 subscribers.

#### The Lutheran Party.

In the three Hessian states, the Electorate of Hesse-Kassel, the Grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Landgravate of Hesse-Homburg, Lutheran conferences have been organized on the basis of the *unaltered* Confession of Augsburg. Ten years ago, orthodox clergymen of both parties established common conferences, in which Dr. Vilmar (High-Churchman) and Dr. Heppe (Evangelical) worked harmoniously together: but they were discontinued in 1852, on account of the violent opposition of the High Lutherans to Dr. Heppe. Now both parties hold separate conferences. The last conference of the Lutherans was held in Marburg, in October, and opened by Dr. Vilmar. They discussed this time "*the Use of Absolution in the sense of the Evangelical Lutheran Church*"; and the influence of Dr Vilmar—one of the most Romanizing theologians of the Lutheran Church—in these conferences leaves no doubt that the extremest views have been advocated. Also several laymen, among whom Dr. Lucius, a Professor of the College of Darmstadt, and Dr. Zoeckler, a Professor of the University of Giessen, are mentioned, took part in the proceedings. In Hesse-Kassel, one of the three dioceses is now entirely under the control of this party, as the new superintendent is a friend of Dr. Vilmar. In Hesse-Darmstadt, the church government has been attacked by a Lutheran candidate, G. W. Jaeger, for not deposing a Rationalistic pastor of the capital, who, in a sermon, which has also been published, denied the existence of a personal devil, together with several other doctrines of the Evangelical Church. In Prussia, several clergymen have left the State Church and joined the Old Lutherans, followed by a part of their congregations. Among them is Rev. L. Feldner, a man of some influence in the church of the western Prussian provinces, and editor of a religious paper at Elberfeld. In the Grand duchy of Baden, the Lutheran party is now almost entirely extinct—its last representatives having, during the past years, obtained their dismission.

# Literary Record.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

**National Preacher.**—"The National Preacher and Village Preacher. Original—Monthly. Volume I., New Series, Enlarged." Conducted by Rev. W. H Bidwell, 5 Beekman street. 8vo, pp. 386. Terms, $1 a year, or five copies for $4. The volume, bound and lettered, will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, for $1 in money and 25 cents in postage stamps.

**West Africa.**—"The Palm Land; or, West Africa Illustrated; being a History of Missionary Labors and Travels, with descriptions of men and things in Western Africa. Also, a Synopsis of all the Missionary Work on that Continent." By George Thompson, Missionary in Africa. Second edition, revised. 12mo, pp. 456, with maps and numerous cuts. Published by Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati.

**Wines.**—"Commentaries on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews; with an Introductory Essay on Civil Society and Government" By E C. Wines, D.D., Prof of Greek in Wash. Coll., Pa. 8vo. pp. 640. Published by W. S and A. Martien, Philadelphia, and James Nisbet & Co., London. Sold here by R. Carter & Brothers.

**Carters' Cabinet Library.**—"Now" By Newman Hall, LL.B, author of "Follow Jesus," etc. 18mo, pp. 116. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, 530 Broadway.

**Mayo.**—"Symbols of the Capital; or, Civilization in New York." By Rev. A. D. Mayo of Albany. 12mo, pp 368. Published by Thatcher & Hutchinson, 523 Broadway.

**River of Plate.**—"La Plata, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay; being a Narrative of the Exploration of the tributaries of the River La Plata and adjacent countries during the years 1853, '54, '55, and '56, under orders of the U. S. Government." By Thomas J. Page, U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition. 8vo. pp. 632, with maps and numerous engravings. Published by Harper & Brothers.

**Scottish Story.**—"The Laird of Norlaw. A Scottish Story" By the author of "Margaret Maitland," etc. 12mo, pp 390. Harpers, publishers.

**German.**—"A New and Easy Method of Learning the German Language." By F. Ahn, P.D, and Professor at the College of Neuss. First Course. From the 8th London Edition. 12mo, pp. 125. Published by D. Appleton & Co.

**Dit.**—"Home Hits and Hints; a Book for the Fireside." By William T. Coggeshall, author of "Oakshaw," etc. 12mo, pp. 404. Published by J. S. Redfield, 34 Beekman street.

The same house is about to publish "The Captains of Industry; a Book for Boys, showing the chief element of Honorable Success in Life," by the same author.

**The Great Revival.**—"Pentecost; or, the Work of God in Philadelphia, A.D 1858. Prepared by the Young Men's Christian Association." 12mo, pp. 83. Published in pamphlet, by Parry & McMillan, Philadelphia.

## LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

. . . At the last Artists' reception at Dodworth's Hall, held on Tuesday evening of last week, a majority of the pictures were by the younger artists of the city. Shattuck exhibited ten or twelve small canvases, showing some of the results of his last summer's studies. Colman had several landscapes full of poetic feeling. G. H. Boughton (who painted the "Haunted Lake," which was exhibited in the Ranney Collection and purchased by Mr. Belmont) had two small pieces representing winter twilight, one of which was the gem of the exhibition. Nichols exhibited a composition showing the contrasts of autumn colors, one of his best efforts. Bellow's large picture of "The Elm-Tree by the Bridge" was hung in a fine light and attracted great admiration. Kensett, the Harts, Hall, Stone, Hicks, and others were well represented on the walls.

. . . Sir Archibald Alison recently remarked, while in the chair of the St. John's Masonic Lodge at Glasgow, that "there was no Scotchman to be found in all the vast extent of Queen Victoria's dominions, who did not recollect the poetry of Burns, and there were few under whose pillow a copy of his works was not found. During the war in India he (the Chairman) had been assured that there were many copies of them discovered in the knapsacks of the private soldiers and haversacks of the officers, while not a few remembered his national hymn, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," when engaged in combat with the insurgent Hindoos.

. . . *The Swedenborgian*, a new church monthly magazine, has begun its second volume in an enlarged and improved form. It is edited by Rev. B. F. Barrett, and published by the American New Church Association, at Cooper Institute, New York.

. . . A bookseller says that the poets rank according to the trade-scale as follows: first, Shakespeare, then Byron, Moore comes third, and after him Wordsworth and Burns.

. . . A copy of "Auld Lang Syne," in the handwriting of its author, was exhibited at the Burns Festival in Albany. *The Evening Journal* pronounces it a genuine autograph, purchased in London by Henry Stevens, Esq., of Massachusetts, and presented to the Albany Burns Club by Mr. J. V L. Pruyn.

. . . A writer in the new number of *The Westminster Review* urges the public payment of members of Parliament "Distinctly we believe," says *The Westminster*, "that every member of Parliament ought to receive a handsome salary—£800 a year at least, perhaps £1,000—and be bound to give the nation his undivided energies. The law still subsists by which he may claim wages from his constituents, but with modern notions this cannot easily or generally be resuscitated. To be paid by them would be thought degrading—to be paid from the Queen's Treasury is an honor."

. . . An Englishman named Robert Speering has been arrested in Philadelphia for endeavoring to raise the wind in a very ingenious manner—by selling counterfeit autographs of Washington.

. . . It is said that W. W. Corcoran, Esq, intends in the spring to have erected in a convenient location in this city, a building for Art purposes, to be given to and for the use of the artists of the country—containing a gallery for paintings, another for statuary, another for a school of design, etc. It is also said that Mr. C. is to liberally endow this institution.

. . . Shakespeare, in a lengthy dissertation delivered through a New Orleans "medium," says: "I sincerely regret that my great tragedy of 'Macbeth' cannot be produced as it should be. Had I known the extent to which it was destined to be mangled, travestied, and abused, it would have been suppressed after its first run in London. I must wait for another century to produce actors who can represent me properly. They would do it now if they could, for they all know how much I have done for the stage, and they are not ungrateful."

. . . Wm. Wells Brown, a colored dramatist, and an ungrateful fugitive from slavery, is meeting with great success in the western part of this state in publicly reading dramas of his own composition.

. . . The Paris Imperial Printing Establishment possesses the type of fifty-six Eastern languages, being all that are known of the characters of Asia, ancient or modern Also the type of sixteen European tongues, which do not use the ordinary Latin characters. As to the latter, the establishment has the type of forty-six different forms and sizes. The number of presses on the premises is such that 556 reams of paper, equivalent to 9,266 octavo volumes of thirty sheets, could be struck off in a single day. About 500 workmen are employed by the establishment throughout the year.

. . . The executors of the will of Béranger intend to make a complete collection of his letters, with a view to publication. An unreserved collection, free from official supervision, would afford not only delightful reading for this generation, but material for future historians.

. . . The trustees of the Indiana University have accepted the resignation of President Daily, and elected Prof Wiley, Senior Professor, to take charge of the institution temporarily, until a President should be elected to fill the place. It is reported that Dr. Daily proposes to enter upon the practice of law.

. . . Dickens lately read his "Christmas Carol" at Hastings, England, when, at its close, the effect upon one of the hearers was such that he at once gave £2,000 to be divided between three useful benevolent institutions belonging to the town.

. . . The Rev. John Long delivered a lecture in Lynchburg, Va., on Sunday last, against lager-beer, and attributed the intellectual decay of the German race to the use of that liquid.

. . . The author of the very pretty and extensively quoted poetical gem, "Over the River," which appeared originally in *The Springfield Republican*, is Miss Nancie A. W. Priest of Hinsdale, N. H. She is a factory operative, and has had no advantages of education save those afforded by a district school. She deserves a better chance to court the muses.

. . . It is supposed that the vacancy in the Astronomical Professorship of Harvard University created by the death of Professor Bond, will be filled by the appointment of Dr. Gould, lately Superintendent of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. Dr. G was appointed to that post mainly on the urgent recommendations of the Harvard savans.

. . . William Anderson, a nephew of Burns' "Highland Mary," resides at Caledonia, Canada West. He is, perhaps, the nearest blood relation to her whose memory is so intimately blended with the poet's history. Mr. Anderson is a respectable farmer, now past the meridian of life, enjoying good health, and is the head of a numerous and interesting family. His eldest daughter, Mary, now emerging from her teens, is generally known as "Highland Mary." When Mr. Anderson came to this country, twenty-five years ago, he had in his possession the Bibles which Burns presented to Mary, and several other relics of interest, but these have been sent to the safe-keeping of a society in Scotland.

. . . The German poet, Frederick Schiller's, centennial anniversary will be celebrated in Germany, next fall. Schiller was born at Marbach, in Wartemburg, on the 10th of November, 1759.

. . . Lady Chatterton has translated sundry extracts from the works of Jean Paul Frederich Richter, which will soon be published in London.

. . . John Kyrle, the "Man of Ross," made memorable by Pope, is to have erected to his memory, by the Ross people, a costly monument.

. . . Harriet Martineau has written a new volume, entitled, "The Endowed Schools of Ireland"

. . . The press on which General Greene printed the dispatches of the army has lately been discovered in Pendleton, South Carolina.

. . . Washington Irving, we regret to hear, still continues indisposed.

. . . A recently published statement of the circulation of the Paris newspapers gives the following figures:

*Le Siècle*, (Republican) 36,500; *Le Constitutionnel*, (Ministerial) 26,000; *La Patrie*, (Ministerial) 25,000, (large augmentation also;) *La Presse*, (Republican) 21,000; *Le Moniteur*, (official journal) 15,000; *Les Débats*, (Orleanist) 9,000; *L'Univers*, (Catholic and Legitimist) 8,885; *Le Pays* (Ministerial) 8,000; *Le Messenger*, (neutral) 5,500; *L'Union*, (Catholic and Legitimist) 5,200; *Le Courrier de Paris*, (Republican) 4,000; *La Gazette de France*, (Henry Vth) 3,200; *Galignani's Messenger*, (English) 3,200; *La Gazette des Tribuneaux*, (law) 1,900; *Le Droit*, (law) 1,800; *Charivari*, 1,800.

. . . The New York correspondent of *The Philadelphia Press* says: "I had an interesting chat last evening with Mr. Milburn, 'the blind preacher,' as he is popularly called, who related some incidents of interest about Prescott, the historian. He passed last Wednesday evening alone with Mr. Prescott, in the study of the latter at Boston. They had long been friends, doubly so from the fact that both were the subjects of a similar misfortune—blindness. They talked of literature, of history, of topics of current interest. The historian never seemed in higher health or more genial spirits. It was the last evening given to any one beyond his immediate family circle. The first news that met Mr. Milburn's ears, on his return home two days afterwards, was the sudden summons of his friend from life to death."

. . . The following declaration has been published: "Having seen a statement in the American newspapers that Madame Mario, late Jessie Meriton White, has arrived in the United States, 'recommended by the Brownings,' etc: to lecture on 'Orsini' and 'Italian Politics,' we feel ourselves forced to explain distinctly that, with a strong personal affection and esteem for Madame Mario, and a love for Liberty and the democracy still better known to all who know us, we yet entirely dissent both from her views of Orsini and her opinions upon Piedmont, considering that every attack upon the Piedmontese Government is leveled also against the general Italian cause. This is the first time we have noticed a printed observation on ourselves, and only a painful sense of duty constrains us to do so now.

"ROBERT BROWNING,
"ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING
"Rome, Jan. 5, 1859."

# General News.

## FOREIGN.

The steam-ship Asia, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 22d ult, arrived at her dock at Jersey city Monday evening, bringing a weeks' later news from Europe.

The London money market was well supplied. Consols closed on the evening of the 21st of January at 95¼@95¾, both for money and account—a slight advance. Negotiations were about to be commenced in London for an Austrian loan of £6,000,000 sterling, or about $30,000,000 American securities were dull and unchanged in London.

Cotton had declined one-sixteenth of a penny. Flour was dull.

The excitement caused by the complications of the Italian question had subsided in some degree, but the general aspect of political affairs on the Continent remained still very threatening.

The unexpected death of the King of Naples had been announced in London, and that event may have had the effect of precipitating the crisis to an issue.

Prince Napoleon had married the daughter of the King of Sardinia.

It is asserted that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between France and Sardinia.

The mails from India, dated on the 24th of December at Bombay, announce that the subjugation of the disturbed districts was rapidly progressing. Ismael Khan, a rebel chief, had surrendered.

The Swiss National Council had voted a credit of half a million, in order to change immediately the guns of the whole federal infantry into arms of percussion.

Advices from Corfu state that Mr. Gladstone had called together the Ionian Deputies All the Deputies asked for the revival of the treaties of 1815, and for the connection of the Ionian Islands to Greece. They all refused to examine the proposed reforms before a solution of the pending question.

The alleged acceptance by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon of the offer of $10,000 in payment of his engagement with the transatlantic churches, was contradicted on the authority of

## THE INDEPENDENT.

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# The Independent.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 10, 1859.


### A WHOLE GOSPEL.

THE glory of the Gospel is its fullness and freeness as a provision of mercy for a lost world. It comes to man as a sinner and offers him a Savior. It makes this offer alike to every man; makes it with entire sincerity; makes it with most affectionate earnestness; makes it upon the same terms or conditions to each and every man, and these the simple conditions of repentance and faith with which any man can comply. There is no limitation or reservation on the part of God which *hinders* any man from accepting this free and gracious offer; no drawback in the provision of mercy, the offer of salvation or the conditions of pardon, which excludes any man from the fullest participation in the saving benefits of Christ's death upon his own repentance and faith. So that the reason and the *only* reason why any hearer of the Gospel fails of salvation, is his own unwillingness to repent and believe in Christ. In the whole plan of salvation, in the offer of salvation, in the conditions of salvation, in the means of salvation, God is consistent and sincere from beginning to end.

But unhappily the Theology which men substitute for the Gospel is often marred with inconsistencies which bring discredit upon the Gospel which it professes to represent. In this respect the scheme which confines the mercies of God within secret limitations, is as much to be deprecated as that which would bestow salvation without any condition. The theology of *The Presbyterian* which limits the atonement by a secret decree to the elect, is inconsistent with the whole tenor of the Gospel, and with the idea of sincerity on the part of God in offering salvation to all men through Jesus Christ. *The Presbyterian* insists that *The Independent*, "to be consistent, should not only proclaim that the atonement is made alike for all, but that all may, from their own unaided powers, avail themselves of it without regard to any divine operation on the soul." Well, since Christ and the apostles proclaimed this, *The Independent* does not hesitate to proclaim it also. But this real and complete ability of the sinner to repent and accept Christ, does not, as *The Presbyterian* affirms, "discard the Holy Ghost from the divine economy." In a late issue, we said emphatically, "we hold that because of the perversity of his own will, no man *will* repent and believe unless moved thereto by the Holy Spirit, acting in harmony with the laws of his own mind, yet acting efficiently." *The Presbyterian* represents us as saying that "the perversity of the sinner's will, *by necessity prevents* him from believing unless moved, etc." We said no such thing. To be prevented *by necessity* from doing a given thing, is very different from refusing to do that thing through willful perverseness. Our system is consistent with itself and throughout honorable to God. But to offer salvation to all in the name of Christ, and yet to hold that Christ died only for the few, is to make a mockery of the grace of God.

*The Presbyterian* is much annoyed at finding itself in contrariety with Dr. James W. Alexander, and insists upon holding him to the dogma of a limited atonement in face of his own preaching to the contrary. But we agree with *The Bibliotheca Sacra*, which says of Dr. Alexander's volume of Discourses, "We are particularly pleased to find in it several expressions which are inconsistent with the doctrine of a limited atonement. The dictates of a pious heart require that such an erroneous doctrine, if it be retained in the study, shall be banished from the pulpit." No man can preach effectively who does not feel at liberty to offer to men a whole Gospel.

### POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN RELATION TO CUBA.

WHEN the Federal Government, under the presidency of Jefferson, purchased what was called the province of Louisiana for fifteen millions of dollars, what was it that was purchased? There was indeed a cession of sovereignty or the right of government over the inhabitants of the province, from the French Republic to the United States; but was that the thing for which the money was to be given? Do monarchs buy and sell sovereignty in the market? Do free republics sell the chartered or hereditary freedom of their citizens, giving them over into subjection to strange laws and to a people of strange speech for a paltry consideration of cash in hand? No. Money may be paid by one government to another as a consideration for the transfer of *public property*—lands, fortresses, palaces, arsenals, arms and munitions of war; but the allegiance of subjects, the freedom and nationality of citizens, cannot be weighed in the balances against gold and silver. A transfer of sovereignty over an inhabited region from one government to another, is to be determined by high considerations of state, and not by the consideration of a price in current coin. The fifteen millions paid for Louisiana was the purchase of an immense public domain, with all its resources of soil and forest, and of mines and quarries and waterfalls, unencumbered by any private ownership. Those public lands, though worth much less than fifteen millions while under the dominion of France, were worth much more than fifteen millions the moment they became the property of the United States. It was a fair bargain, a free and fair exchange of exchangeable commodities, and, like all really fair bargains, it was advantageous to both parties in a commercial or economical view. So when Florida was purchased from Spain there was an exchange of the *property* which the King of Spain held in the public lands of Florida for a pecuniary consideration. And in like manner, when certain provinces were acquired from Mexico by treaty at the close of the late Mexican war, there was on our part an acquisition of *public property*—an acquisition so extensive that it was regarded as an equivalent not only for the expenses of the war, but also for additional millions that were stipulated in the treaty. It is true that a large portion of the public lands thus paid for became the property of the state of Texas, but Texas was then—and till some younger slaveholding state shall have come into being, is likely to be—the pet child in the family of Uncle Sam.

Briefly, then, our acquisitions heretofore have been essentially acquisitions of uninhabited territory. The Federal Government has been from time to time a purchaser of wild lands, which it has surveyed and then sold again for settlement. In such transactions the Government of the Union has acted as a trustee, not only for the states existing at the time of the purchase, but in some sort for the emigrants that might make their homes in the territories thus acquired, and for states that had not yet begun to be planted.

The proposed acquisition of Cuba is a different affair. What *public property* is there in Cuba belonging to the Queen of Spain? Our statesmen are proposing to pay, not millions of dollars only, but hundreds of millions—for what? Not for public lands. Who has ever told us that there are any public lands in Cuba? Is it likely that after three centuries of Spanish occupation and government, there are extensive domains of uninhabited land which have never yet been granted to private proprietors? Has anybody ever pretended that such portions of the soil of Cuba as remain to this day not only uncultivated and uninhabited but unappreciated, are likely to be worth two hundred millions of dollars or even half that amount? No, the thing to be purchased, in this instance, is not a public domain, but simply sovereignty or the right of empire. The population of Cuba is more than a million, by a census taken six years ago, of whom nearly seven hundred thousand are free. At present the Queen of Spain is the sovereign over that population; they are governed in her name, and the theory of society there is that all their laws proceed from her. The proposal is that we shall purchase her sovereignty; or, in case of her persistent refusal to trade, that we shall take it from her by force of arms. But for whose benefit are we to buy from the Queen of Spain her sovereignty over more than a million of her subjects? Can our Federal Government by any act of purchase acquire that sovereignty over the people of Cuba which the Queen of Spain now holds? The theory which underlies our Government is that the people are sovereign. According to our American theory—the theory of every state government as well as of the Federal constitution—the sovereignty over Cuba is rightly vested in the people of Cuba; and in case their Queen shall be induced by our money to put them out of her protection, it is for them to decide what constitution of government shall be established over them, and into what alliances or union with other states they will enter. What if King Gorge III. of Great Britain, in the year 1775, when the North American portion of his empire was becoming restive, had undertaken to sell these thirteen provinces and colonies, English as they were in blood and language, and sternly Protestant in their religion, to his Most Catholic Majesty the King of Spain? Would the bargain have been valid?

Will anybody say that the consent of the people of Cuba may be taken for granted in the proposed transaction between our Government and that of Spain? Just as reasonably might a burglar take for granted the consent of the family whose house he is plundering. The 700,000 free people of Cuba might consent to a separation from Spain, though of that there is no evidence; but that they would intelligently and freely accept a proposal of annexation to the territories of the United States, is hardly more probable than that our fathers, in 1775, would have consented to pass under the sovereignty of Spain by virtue of a bill of sale from George III. Let them understand that the moment their country shall begin to be governed from Washington under the constitution of the United States, the Roman Catholic religion will cease to have any exclusive privileges there, and that the door will be opened for the propagandism of every heretical sect,—and who believes that a majority of them would consent to the proposal? Let them understand in addition to this, that the moment Cuba shall become a territory of the United States, the 176,000 free colored people there will be disfranchised, and that under no treaty or compact will the Federal Government consent to recognize such persons as citizens,—and the vote against annexation, if a vote could be taken, would be greatly increased. Then let them understand, still further, that the Spanish language, the Spanish laws, the Spanish sentiments and traditions, and the Spanish manners and morals are to be gradually and surely extinguished if the annexation is effected; and that their beautiful island is to be overrun and possessed by a more enterprising and energetic race,—and how many among the 700,000 free inhabitants, to whom the sovereignty of Cuba rightfully belongs, would consent to the proposal?

We have said nothing about the consent of the slaves in Cuba, for the reason that slaves are commonly bought and sold without any reference to their consent, and because our statesmen and politicians would strenuously deny that the slaves are any part of the people. According to the census taken six years ago, the slaves in Cuba are 330,425. Their actual number is probably twice as great. The treatment of these slaves by their Spanish masters is doubtless far more cruel than the average treatment of slaves in this country. But under the Spanish law, the slave is not forbidden to become a free man. His master may reward his fidelity by making him free. Or he himself, if he chooses to make the necessary effort, may earn his own freedom. But the American slave law which the new possessors of Cuba after the annexation are expected to establish there, denies to the slave not only the right of redeeming himself from his master, but even the possibility of being made free by that master's gratitude or generosity.

### AIDS TO BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

BIBLICAL students in this country may now enjoy at a moderate cost the fruits of the labors of the most eminent scholars of Europe upon critical editions of the New Testament. The seventh edition of Tischendorf's *Novum Testamentum Græce* is now complete. It is published at Leipzic by Winter in a thick octavo (of nearly 700 pages), and may be purchased in New York, neatly bound, for $8. The notes of this edition are much more copious than in the edition of 1849, and sometimes partake more of the character of commentary than of a strictly critical *apparatus*. Its citations from the fathers are numerous, though not always pertinent. Tischendorf has made use also of the Curetonian Syriac *version*, as well as of the standard uncial and a few cursive manuscripts. In many places in the Gospels he abandons the readings of his earlier editions and returns to the received text. At times he seems to make changes capriciously, and without due regard to his own canons of criticism. This seventh edition will be of great value to the critical student, but should not be blindly followed as an infallible finality.

Indeed we anxiously await the completion of the Greek New Testament by Tregelles, now in course of publication by Bagster. From the specimens of Dr. Tregelles's labors already published, we incline to have more confidence in his results than in those of Tischendorf. He has the decided advantage of being a thorough Syriac scholar. We expect from him a text of singular purity.

In a few weeks we shall have Mai's edition of the famed Vatican Codex, at a greatly reduced price. Trubner & Co. announce it, elegantly printed, *verbatim* from the Roman edition, upon cold-pressed paper. Wiley & Halsted, their agents in this country, will have early copies for sale at about $3 50. The letter of our English Correspondent to Rev. J. P. Thompson of this city, and our accompanying comments, in *The Independent* of Dec. 16th, set forth the defects and inaccuracies of Mai's edition. Tischendorf comments upon these with some severity in the Prolegomena to his seventh edition. Tregelles, who has examined all the MS. collations of portions of the Vatican Codex, and has seen the manuscript itself, states that Mai's edition, through careless editing, varies from the manuscript, and therefore is not entirely reliable. Still as the only accessible edition of the Vatican Codex, and in the *main* reliable, this will be of too much value to be disregarded by the critical student.

The Messrs. Harper, with commendable enterprise, are about to issue a fine edition of Alford's Greek Testament, bringing that excellent critical commentary within easy reach of American pastors and theological students. We shall comment upon this more at length when the first volume is received.

### THE SLAVE-TRADE REOPENED.

IF the Cincinnati Convention had avowed the reopening of the foreign slave-trade as a measure of its platform, and Mr. Buchanan had advocated this in his letter of acceptance, the whole country would have rung with denunciations of the infamous scheme. Not all the bribery and corruption employed in Pennsylvania, and which Mr. Buchanan confesses and laments in his Fort Duquesne letter, would have sufficed to secure his election. But the foreign slave-trade is reopened already, and there is hardly a protest against it, hardly a murmur of the public conscience—nothing but a feint of opposition from the officials of the federal Administration, and the clamor of those interested in the domestic slave-trade against this invasion of their monopoly. It is now proved that the Wanderer brought her cargo of slaves direct from the coast of Africa and landed them upon the coast of Georgia; and it is credibly reported that other slavers are hovering about the Southern coast watching an opportunity for the successful debarkation of their cargoes. What now will be the inevitable result of these bold adventures? Will an indictment be found against anyone engaged in them? Or if for decency's sake a case of alleged complicity in the slave-trade should fairly come before a United States Court, would the constitutionality of an act of Congress which declares that traffic to be piracy upon the sea which the constitution itself is said to guarantee upon the land, be admitted by a judiciary which is now represented by the Dred Scott decision? Or if, for the sake of expediency, the act of 1808 should be sanctioned by the courts, would the South rest satisfied while the stigma of piracy remains upon her principal domestic traffic, and upon the origin of her divine institution of civilization? The foreign slave-trade tacitly and successfully reopened, will be prosecuted with the connivance of judicial officers and political leaders at the South, until the fit moment shall come to avow it and to legalize it. Like the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska Bill, it will be sprung upon the country unawares, and then, after an ineffectual protest, the interests of commerce and of party will be enlisted in its support. True, the immediate interests of Virginia and other slave-breeding states are opposed to any competition in the slave market of the South and the Southwest. But the interests of the slave-buying states were equally opposed to the extension of slave territory, which by enlarging the market would keep up the price of slaves; and those interests having been once sacrificed for the institution as a whole, will now claim to be regarded by a measure which is equally for the benefit of the institution as a whole. The South will be a unit upon whatever measure shall tend to strengthen and perpetuate slavery. And what the South demands the commercial spirit of the North will yield.

Already the commerce of New York is directly and largely interested in the African slave-trade. Within a few months we have heard the public testimony of two reliable and candid witnesses from the coast of Africa as to the open participation of New York vessels in the slave-trade at the Gaboon. Rev. Messrs. Bushnell and Walker of the Gaboon mission both testify that the number of slavers from the port of New York which annually visit the coast of Africa for slaves, is greater than the number of missionaries upon that coast furnished by all the missionary societies of Christendom. They testify that they have seen in the Gaboon men from New York and Baltimore who openly avowed that slave-trading was their business. They testify that the natives stand in suspicion and fear of Americans as slave-traders. They testify also, that the negroes procured for the so-called apprenticeship system of the French colonies, are bought of native slave-traders just as slaves are bought for Cuba, and that the slave-trade with all its enormities has been revived and reinvigorated under the impulses received from the French Government and American commerce.

How shall we meet this alarming and humiliating state of facts? How shall we deliver our country from the shame and guilt of this wholesale piracy? Our greatest danger lies in the apathy of the public mind, and its incredulity with respect to this meditated wickedness. The conscience of the nation must be stirred by the press and the pulpit, by conventions and addresses, by whatever can rouse men to a sense of danger and of guilt. The Lafayette-place orators told us a year ago, that "the South will not read tracts on slavery and the North does not need them." But the North *does* need them. This very city of New York is a growing center of the African slave-trade. Men whose wealth is coined from the tears and groans and blood of that traffic, here move in good society and worship in Christian congregations. This leprosy is upon our commerce and our politics, and it will soon break out openly upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington.

The foreign slave-trade can never be hindered by opposition to that alone. While the domestic slave-trade is allowed, why not the foreign also? While slavery is sanctioned, why forbid the slave-trade? The ax must be laid at the root of the tree. Never until the system of slavery is overthrown, never till the holding men as chattels is branded with infamy, will the stealing of men from Africa be hindered or even fitly condemned.

MORE BOOKS NEEDED.—The following acknowledgment will surely lead our readers to cull from their libraries such books as would further the design of the worthy chaplain:

"In response to the appeal made in your paper to the Christian people of Brooklyn to give a library of moral and religious books to the new Government war-steamer Brooklyn, for the use of the converted sailors on board that ship, I have received three volumes of good books, which were put in the hands of a pious officer attached to that vessel. I trust the books will do good service.

"Very respectfully yours,
"JOS. STOCKBRIDGE,
"Chaplain U. S. N.

"U. S. ship N. Carolina, Feb. 5, 1859."

### ENCOURAGING ERROR.

IT is with extreme regret that we find a venerable religious journal of this city giving countenance and employment to Rationalists, and affording them facilities for disseminating their views. *The Central Presbyterian*, published in Richmond, Virginia, a journal which is the very pink of Orthodoxy, which not only accepts the Westminster Confession, but accepts the system of slavery as it is, accepts the Nassau-street Tract Society as the exponent of Catholic Christianity, and accepts Dr. Ross's Convention as the infallible Church, this erudite and safe exponent of Southern Orthodoxy makes the following startling revelation concerning "the religious faith of the Professors in the French Protestant Seminary at Montauban":

"There are seven professors in Montauban, none of them of any particular celebrity, viz *Monlet*, Dean and Professor of Church-History, the complexion of whose religious faith is indifferentism; *Jalaguier*, Professor of Dogmatic Theology, pietist; *Felice*, Professor of Moral Philosophy, a rationalist; *Sardinoux*, Professor of Critical Science, of no fixed faith; *Bonifas*, Professor of the Greek Language and Old Testament Criticism, pietist; *Nikolas*, Professor of Philosophy, a rationalist; and *Pedezart*, Professor of Greek and Latin Literature, orthodox. From this statement, if it be reliable, only a minority of the Professors hold to the form of sound words as embodied in the Standards of the Reformed Church of France."

Prof. *Felise*, here styled a *Rationalist*, has been for many years, and still is, the French correspondent of *The N. Y. Observer*. It is from his pen that the readers of that journal receive their impressions of religious men and movements in France. *The Central Presbyterian* places *De Felice* in the very lowest scale of these seven doubtful professors. It classes him with Nikolas, whose Rationalism is well known. If this be true, if *The Observer* has been for years not only "working with errorists," but giving them material aid and covertly introducing Rationalism to its readers, we cease to wonder that it has openly avowed its preference of Theodore Parker's naked, chilling, and profane Deism, to Mr. Beecher's ardent faith in a divine Redeemer as the most appreciable manifestation of the Father.

The same journal, in its last issue, copies with approbation a letter from Rev. Theodore Parker to Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D.D., of Boston, in which Mr. Parker declares his belief that "Jesus taught the doctrine of eternal damnation, if the Evangelists are to be treated as inspired." Mr. Parker, of course, does not believe this doctrine, for he does not believe that the Evangelists were inspired, and he regards the doctrine of eternal damnation as "revolting to all the humane and moral feelings of our nature." But on the question of interpretation, as to what Jesus is said to have taught, Mr. Parker agrees with Dr. Adams, and Dr. Adams, in his able and useful pamphlet, quotes Mr. Parker to sustain his own view. *The Observer* copies this "very extraordinary and interesting letter," and adds that the views of Mr. Parker on this subject "are certainly entitled to consideration from the position which he occupies toward the whole scheme of evangelical truth."

Mr. Beecher occupied the same platform with Rev. Theodore Parker in a course of lectures under the direction of Mr. Parker's friends. His eloquent vindication of his course has failed to satisfy us of the expediency of such "co-operation with errorists," but our conscience should not judge his liberty in such a case. But when Dr. N. Adams and *The New York Observer* actually court from Mr. Parker an indorsement of their views, the case becomes alarming. It is high time that *The Puritan Review* were in the field, and that *something* were done to combine all friends of Orthodoxy in opposition to insidious and dangerous error. We understand now this mysterious intimation in the prospectus of the new Review; "while the first number was passing through the press, we learned that there was in New York a feeling that the *same occasions* existed there as in New England, for a work of the kind." We do not wonder that Dr. Cleveland is alarmed for the truth, when such reputed champions for orthodoxy openly "exchange signals of sympathy with Transcendentalists and Pantheists."

### THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

WHILE the diminutive but costly armada of our bellicose Administration is feeling its doubtful way about the mouth of the La Plata, with distant visions of the embargo and military occupation of Paraguay, it is desirable that the people of the United States, who may soon be called upon to revise this whole proceeding at the polls, should acquaint themselves with the position and resources of Paraguay, and the alleged *casus belli* against our South American neighbors. The means of authentic information are happily at hand, and the press should be prompt in making this information generally accessible. The Messrs. Harper, who understand well how to meet the demands of the public, have issued in an octavo of 600 pages, a Narrative of the Exploration of the Tributaries of the river La Plata, and Adjacent Countries, made during the years 1853-56 inclusive, under the orders of the U. S. Government. This narrative is from the pen of Lieut. Page, U. S. N., who commanded the expedition. The volume contains a great deal of both general and scientific information concerning the basin of the La Plata, its products and resources, its inhabitants and their institutions. The narrative is illustrated with several picturesque wood-cuts, and accompanied by a large map of the explored territory.

The territory of Paraguay is wholly interior, lying between 19° and 27° 30′ south latitude, and between 54° and 58° west longitude from Greenwich. Ascending the river La Plata to the 34th parallel, you meet the broad volume of the Parana, which here pours into the La Plata the waters drained from a vast interior basin. The Parana sweeps westward and northward to the 27th parallel, at which point it receives the waters of the Paraguay rolling from the north; it then bends due east for the space of four degrees, and then again turns to the north. Paraguay is enclosed between the river Paraguay upon the west—though claiming territory also upon its western bank—and the Parana upon the south and east. Its area is estimated at 84,000 square miles. The colonial laws of Spain while she had control over this region, and the policy of Rosas after the independence of Buenos Ayres, shut up this vast chain of interior navigation from the commerce of the world; but in 1852 the Argentine Confederation declared its waters free to all nations. Immediately upon this declaration, Mr. Fillmore's Administration dispatched a small steamer, the Water Witch, under command of Lieut. Page, to explore the rivers of La Plata, and to negotiate commercial treaties with the Argentine Confederation. Notwithstanding some little embarrassments at the outset, the expedition was received with all the consideration which could fairly be claimed, and the explorations, as described in the narrative of Lieut. Page, extended over 3,600 miles of river navigation, and 4,400 miles of land travel in Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation. In the *Confederation* the expedition was received with every mark of respect. Toward the close of the visit to *Paraguay*, however, a serious difficulty arose between the United States Consul at Asuncion and President Lopez—a difficulty involving the commercial schemes of an American Company in which the Consul was interested. To this day no statement of this affair has been given which is entirely satisfactory. There is too much reason to suspect that an occasion for a quarrel was sought by the American Company in consequence of the failure of their exaggerated schemes of commercial adventure; that an air of contempt toward Paraguay and its President provoked a feeling of hostility, which finally exploded in an attack upon the Water Witch while sailing in waters claimed to be within the jurisdiction of Paraguay. To revenge this provoked insult, and to repair the dilapidated fortunes of a commercial company, the costly expedition to Paraguay has been undertaken. From Lieut. Page's account of the Parana and Paraguay rivers, we do not anticipate any very brilliant naval achievements in those waters; and as to the national insult, and the commercial treaty, whatever may be due to the comity of nations and the general principles of commercial intercourse, we doubt whether in this instance the game is worth the powder. The commercial value of Paraguay has been overestimated; and as to national honor, Lieut. Page well observes that "Filibustering will not create for us, as a nation, respect in the South American Republics. Neither will it promote our commercial interests nor advance civilization. The most brilliant oratorical efforts in our National Legislature upon the 'Monroe Doctrine' will be unavailing if we fail to convince them that our policy is genial and sympathetic. It is easy to have our flag respected without making it suspected."

The project of emigration to the territory of the Argentine Confederation is not made very inviting by Lieut. Page's description of the country and climate; but in this article we barely open a subject which may lead to a fruitful discussion. While the eyes of commercial and political men are turned toward South America, ought not Christians to be in earnest to preach the Gospel wherever a foothold can be gained in these Roman Catholic Republics?

### SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

THE South prides itself upon chivalry. Disdaining labor, the Southerner boasts of honor. Contemning the calculating and economical Yankee, he affects a spendthrift generosity. But where a question of real honor, magnanimity, and chivalry is concerned, one hard-working Northerner will exhibit more of these virtues than any ten plantation-bred Southerners. In 1855, when Portsmouth was smitten with yellow-fever, every Northern city hastened to its relief. Not only were large pecuniary contributions—many of these from anti-slavery sources—made for the relief of the suffering, but deputations of physicians and nurses were sent to mitigate the horrors of the pestilence. In particular the city of Philadelphia sent relief in this form; and many of her philanthropic citizens fell victims to the plague.

One "Bob Butt," a slave in Portsmouth, officiated as grave-digger during the whole of that fearful visitation, and consigned eleven hundred and fifty-nine of its victims decently to the dust. Yet Bob remains a slave! More than this. The bodies of those physicians and nurses from Philadelphia (who fell during the Norfolk pestilence) were recently disinterred and conveyed to that city; and the faithful Bob was deputed to superintend the removal of these remains. Upon his *parole* Bob is suffered to visit Philadelphia, and while there to solicit funds to purchase his freedom from his Portsmouth master. Portsmouth having received incalculable aid from Philadelphia, will permit her faithful servant to beg money from Philadelphia to buy the freedom he has a thousand times earned. And this is Southern honor, and chivalry, and plantation dignity and courtesy!

### DR. PATTON'S LETTER.

WE bespeak the attention of the Christian public to the letter of Dr. Patton to Chief-Justice Williams, published in another column of this journal. It is proper that Dr. Patton, having been publicly assailed under the sanction of Judge Williams, should publicly address him. The letter is written in a good spirit, and with candor and ability. It will be followed by others analyzing most carefully the reports and doings of the Nassau-street Tract Society. The present policy of the Management of that Society is to stifle a discussion of its affairs by the abuse of individuals who oppose its policy. Thus Judge Williams, at the Hartford meeting, indulged in personal comment upon Dr. Leavitt and this journal, making representations which have no foundation in fact. At the same meeting the secretaries of the Nassau-street Society circulated the tract which has called forth Dr. Patton's letter. This tract opens with the false assertion that Dr. Patton was the author of an article in *The Independent* of May, 1858, which was written entirely by an editor of this journal, when Dr. Patton was 3,000 miles away. The language of the tract, "*The Independent's* last card," savors more of a "sporting" journal than of an evangelical literature. *The Independent* represents a constituency larger than that of the Nassau-street Society, and is not to be intimidated into silence. We give a few indications of the sentiment of the country. Says *The Hartford Courant*:

"It is to be hoped that the financial question will be fully, freely, and kindly discussed by business men It is a complex one, and it will take some time to decide the comparative merits of the two systems, the London and the American, there being a great difference in the fields in which the two Societies operate. The question once settled, the churches will insist upon adopting that which combines the most efficiency with the least expense; but until then the point of dissatisfaction is that the New York Society refuses to raise the *Bible Standard* of Christian morality."

Says *The Congregational Herald*:

"In Chicago there is a very general unanimity, so far as appears from their action, among Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists in condemnation of the New York policy, not a church having taken up a collection for that Society during the past year, and *not twenty dollars* having been contributed here for that treasury, as Secretary Eastman confessed two or three weeks since, during his visit to this city. The truth is at work and will produce its legitimate result ere long. Let the Boston and Cincinnati Societies go forward, publish good spiritual monthly papers, issue English and German tracts, provide appropriate agencies for collecting and receiving funds, and establish depositories of their publications, and the Christians of the North will sustain them."

The following letter was addressed to Dr. Hallock by a prominent member of a Presbyterian church in this state:

JANUARY, 1, 1859.

REV. WM. A. HALLOCK: DEAR SIR—I have for the last two years taken for circulation 150 to 200 copies of *The American Messenger* and some 80 copies of *Child's Paper*—am a Life-Member of the Tract Society, and have made several others.

I have witnessed with great regret the course of the Society recently with reference to the slavery question, in taking not only a negative stand, but positively favoring slavery by suppressing passages from its publications which may be supposed to be offensive to the most ultra pro-slavery zealots, and in various other ways.

This cannot fail seriously to weaken the confidence and attachment of a very large share of Christians of the North toward this Society.

Under these circumstances, I do not feel called upon to submit to sacrifices in behalf of the Society while it occupies its present false position.

Please see, therefore, that the present package of *Messengers* is stopped, and *The Child's Paper* also, at the expiration of the year, May 1st.

If you see fit to send on (say) 20 copies of *Messenger*, I will receive subscriptions, should any be offered, and forward the cash. But I cannot advance it, as I did last year, to my serious inconvenience and loss.

Yours, with respect and regrets,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our correspondents will confer a special favor by observing the following requests:

1. Letters on *business* should always be sent to the Publisher, *never* to the editors or to any one of them personally.

2. Communications for the paper should be addressed to the *Editors of The Independent*, and never to any individual by name. If sent to an individual address they may lie for days unopened.

3. Private letters to either of the editors or contributors should never be addressed to this office. If sent here they may not reach for several days the person for whom they are intended. In particular private correspondents will please address

Rev. H. W. Beecher, *Brooklyn*, N. Y.
Rev. G. B. Cheever, *New York*.
Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., *Brooklyn*, N. Y.
Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, 32 West Thirty-sixth street, *New York*.

THE FINE ARTS.—*The Art Journal* which, after a cordial introduction to our readers last year, discontinued its visits to this office, again smiles upon us with its greeting for 1859. We will forgive the apparent slight for the sake of the pleasure which even a single number diffuses through the household. Here are three exquisite steel engravings, and more than a score of choice wood-cuts, with accompanying criticisms and instructions upon art. The subscribers to this journal will, in time, become the possessors of the choicest galleries of Europe. The influence of such a journal as an educator of taste, is as far beyond expression in words, as are its delicate and finished engravings beyond the wood-cuts of an illustrated newspaper. It may be obtained of Virtue, Emmons & Co., for 75 cents a number.

Tilton & Co. of Boston have published an exquisite photograph of Darley's sketch of The Courtship of Miles Standish. This most successful effort of *Darley's* pencil should not be confounded with the illustrations of Miles Standish by another artist. This picture is for sale by Randolph, 683 Broadway, who has also a choice assortment of objects of *vertu*.

THE *Philharmonic Society* will give its third festival for this season on Saturday evening at Niblo's. Now that the house is so thronged at these concerts, will not the fashionable idlers and chatters stay away, and permit the lovers of music to enjoy in quiet the exquisite performances of the Philharmonic?

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL.—All book-buyers should consult the ample catalogue of English Literature prepared by Lowndes, and published by Bohn. As a guide to the rare, curious, and valuable in English literature, and to the knowledge of authors and editions, this manual is almost indispensable. Mr. Scribner, who has all Bohn's publications, is prepared to furnish the new edition of Lowndes, as fast as the Parts are issued.

### FOREIGN.

According to the advices from Rome, Lord Stratford de Radcliffe was received by the Pope in a private audience, which was of very long duration. He will soon return to London.

It is stated that the Austrians will declare a state of siege in the States of the Church.

It is rumored that Poerio and his released companions will be banished to the United States.

The Paris correspondent of *The Daily News* has obtained confirmation of the report that the Pope's nuncio has received orders to tell the Emperor that if a cannon is fired in Lombardy he will take refuge in Vienna.

Miss Remond, a "colored lady," of Salem, *Mass*, had delivered a strong anti-slavery lecture before a crowded audience at Liverpool. The Rev. W. H. Channing presided, and introduced the lady, who was received with much enthusiasm.

Mrs Wordsworth, widow of the poet, died at Rydal-Mount, on the 17th of January, having reached the age of ninety years

### NOTICES.

**National Sunday-School Teachers' Convention**—To be held at Philadelphia, commencing Feb. 22, 1859. The Committee will assemble in Jayne's Hall at 2½ o'clock P.M. Delegates proposing to attend are requested to send their names to the Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, Mr. JAMES M. SEXTON, 409 Market street, not later than the 20th. Homes of entertainment may be assigned them. The Committee cannot promise to provide for delegates who do not give this timely notice.

GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman of the Com. of Arrangements.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1859. 5t2

**Permit me to acknowledge through your columns** the receipt of five dollars, ($5 00) sent through your paper from some friend, (name unknown) to the Young Men's Temperance Association of this city the donor of which may receive all thanks and the best wishes of every member of our organization.

New London, Feb. 4, 1859. BENJ. F. HOBART.

**Church of the Puritans.**—A second discourse on the iniquity of the traffic in slaves, and of the laws by which it is supported, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Cheever next Sabbath evening in the church of Puritans, at half-past seven.

**Post-Graduate Course of Columbia College**—"COMPARATIVE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, in its relation to History and Modern Civilization"—Prof. GUYOT'S Course on this subject will begin at the Historical Society, by an Introductory lecture to all, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10th, at 8 o'clock, and be continued at the same place on MONDAY and TUESDAY of each week, at 2 o'clock P.M. This course, which will extend into May, will discuss the subject under two general heads:

I.—THE EARTH IN ITSELF. Which will embrace the study of the surface, or the general distribution of land and water in its arrangement and characteristic forms of continents; the ocean and their islands; general laws of the physical structure of the globe and characteristic features of the relief of the continents and oceans; the basin of the ocean; divisions of the continents; the river systems regulated by their plastic forms; hydrographic basins compared; the marine currents. 2d. THE ATMOSPHERE, or the general laws of climate; distribution of heat; land and sea climate; circulation of the winds; distribution of rains; influence of altitude on climate; line of perpetual snow; the glaciers and their phenomena. 3d. THE ORGANIZED BEING, in general laws of the distribution of plants and animals, with special regard to forests and economical plants.

II.—THE EARTH IN ITS RELATION TO MANKIND. Embracing the earth in the service of man; harmonies of nature and of history; the great terrestrial contrasts. 2d. THE LAND HEMISPHERE AND THE WATER HEMISPHERE; their characteristics, etc. 3d. THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW WORLD; their characteristics; their peculiar functions in nature and civilization; the three continents of the North and the three continents of the South; the physical characteristics of each group; the distribution of the human races. Individual characteristics and functions of each continent as a part of the terrestrial organism. South America. Africa. Australia—the continents of nature. Asia. Europe. North America—the continents of civilized man.

III.—CONCLUSIONS.

Admission to the Course, $5. For Alumni of the College of the University and Free Academy of the degree of A.M., or more than three years' standing, and for members of the Mercantile Library Association and Students of Theological Seminaries, the price of tickets will be $3.

Tickets may be had at the College, of the Janitor of the Historical Society, and of the Librarian of the Mercantile Library Association. CHAS. KING,

532-533 President of Columbia College.

**Rev. Walter Clarke, D.D.**—At a meeting of the Third Presbytery of New York, on the 7th inst., the letter of Mr. Clarke was received from the Association of Hartford, Conn., and signified his acceptance of the call from the Mercer-street church of this city. The Presbytery resolved to proceed to the Installation in the Mercer-street church on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock P.M.

### DIED.

BENEDICT—At Bethel, Ct., on Wednesday morning, February 2d, Oliver Starr Benedict, in the 73d year of his age.

EVERETT—In New Ipswich, N. H., June 16th, Mrs. Ann Everett, aged 88, for 45 years the widow of Daniel Everett, of Boston, and a sister of Samuel and Nathan Appleton. She first united with the church in Park street under Dr. Griffin's ministry. She was a Christian gentlewoman, noted for her discernment, wisdom, and kindness; and up to her extreme age she suffered no decay of her mental characteristics. She did not suffer even the loss of hearing or of memory, but was in full use of the last hour of life. As physical infirmity for many years confined her mostly to her dwelling, (lameness, which, however, left her general health unimpaired,) she had an opportunity for reading and thinking enjoyed by few. Her knowledge of the world was kept alive by periodicals and other reading. Especially did objects of philanthropy and religion engage her attention and interest. Missionary enterprises always found in her a warm friend, enlisting largely her sympathies and contributions. The last book she read (she finished the volume the day she was attacked with the illness which terminated her long and useful life) was the lately published memoir of Stoddard, the missionary to Persia. She several times alluded to it admiringly, showing her great interest in the work. She had no children, but the affectionate appellation of "Aunt Everett," by which she was loved and revered by her adopted relatives, had come to imply a relation almost as endearing as that between mother and daughters.

JAMES.—At Albany, Jan. 30th, Edward James, Esq., for many years in the First Ba

FEB. 10, 1859.]

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send on (say) 20 copies of *Mes* eive subscriptions, should any rward the cash. But I cannot d last year, to my serious incon-

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ENTS.—Our correspondents will avor by observing the following

*siness* should always be sent to er to the editors or to any one of

ions for the paper should be ad- *Editors of The Independent*, and vidual by name. If sent to an they may lie for days unopened. rs to either of the editors or con- ever be addressed to this office. may not reach for several days om they are intended. In par- respondents will please address : pher, *Brooklyn*, N. Y. ver, *New York*.
s, Jr., *Brooklyn*, N. Y. hompson, 32 West Thirty-sixth

—*The Art Journal* which, after tion to our readers last year, dis- its to this office, again smiles greeting for 1859. We will for- slight for the sake of the pleas- single number diffuses through Here are three exquisite steel en- re than a score of choice wood- panying criticisms and instruc- The subscribers to this journal me the possessors of the choice- rope. The influence of such a icator of taste, is as far beyond rds, as are its delicate and fin- beyond the wood-cuts of an il- er. It may be obtained of Vir- o., for 75 cents a number.

Boston have published an ex- n of Darley's sketch of The e Standish. This most success- ley's pencil should not be con- illustrations of Miles Standish This picture is for sale by roadway, who has also a choice cts of *vertu*.

*nic Society* will give its third season on Saturday evening at at the house is so thronged at ill not the fashionable idlers and y, and permit the lovers of mu- et the exquisite performances of

HER'S MANUAL.—All book-buy- the ample catalogue of English d by Lowndes, and published by e to the rare, curious, and valu- erature, and to the knowledge of s, this manual is almost indis- cribner, who has all Bohn's pub- ed to furnish the new edition of as the Parts are issued.

## FOREIGN.

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**knowledge through your columns** ers, (8 × 60) sent through your paper, from Brooklyn to the Young Men's Temperance ty the donor of which may receive our hes of every member of our organization. 1859 BENJ F. HOBSON.

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ITS RELATION TO MANKIND. Re- ce of man; harmonies of nature and terrestrial contrasts 2d. The Land Hi- h Hemisphere; their characteristics, etc; ND THE NEW WORLD; their physical peculiar functions in nature and civiliza- ts of the North and the three continents ical characteristics of each group; laws of ct races, individual character and speci- ent as a part of the terrestrial organism. n Australia—the continents of nature; merica—the continents of civilized man. rse, $5. For Alumni of the College, of e Academy of the degree of A.M., of col standing, and for members of the Mercan- n and Students of Theological Seminaries, the $3.

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Jan. 30th, Edward James, Esq., a deacon urch, and for thirty years First Auditor of holding the place through all the vicissi- estimated that $100,00 0,000 have passed the discrepancy of a mill in his calculation, on, when an apparent deficiency of three spirit of a true accountant, to whom arthing is as dear as the thousands which d for this error three months, by his appli- ingling upon himself a severe illness and the examination until he ascertained the

anset, East Hampton, Long Island, on Fri- ary Saxton, widow of the late John Saxton 9th year of her age.


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THE publisher of *The Independent*, having, from his extensive business relations with booksellers and publishers, unusual facilities for purchasing books would be happy to accommodate any of the subscribers to this journal, whether clergymen or others, by securing the prompt execution of any orders which they may send to him for recent or standard works. All orders should be accompanied with the money, at publishers' advertised prices. This opportunity is offered exclusively to subscribers of *The Independent*, *to whom no commission will be charged.* Address JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher of *The Independent*, New York City.

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521-533

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. is dissolved this day by its own limitation.
The business of the concern will be settled by Bowen, Holmes & Co., their successors, at 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON.
New York, Dec. 31, 1858.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, Holmes & Co., for general dealing in Fancy and *Staple Dry* Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of BOWEN, McNamee & Co., 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
STEPHEN LASELL.
New York, Dec. 31, 185 527tf

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A statement showing the capital, dividend months, and last semi-annual dividend of the Banks and Insurance Companies of the city of New York, will be forwarded by mail upon application.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. Wm. and Jno. O'Brien, Thos. Denny & Co., Horace Greeley & Co., Crayon & Co., Todd & Co., Converse, Todd & Co., J. & G. Berrian, Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., Eugene Plunkett, Esq., (President Excelsior Ins. Co.) John G. Storm, Esq., (President Lenox Ins. Co.) L. G. Irving, Esq., (Secretary Niagara Ins. Co.) Marcus Spring, Esq., Oliver H. Lee, Esq., John H. Griscom, M.D., Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D., Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, John Camerden, Esq., Benj. F. Manierre, Esq., New York; Otis Allen, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Messrs Gorham & Co., Providence, R. I. (No. 4) 529-534

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P. S.—It is not intended, by adding Staple Goods to our usual stock, to make a more *limited* display of Silk and Fancy Goods—on the contrary, it will be our endeavor to make the latter department, if possible, more attractive than ever before. 531tf

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*Agencies in all the principal cities and villages in the United States.*

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS:

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it was designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing-Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing-Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing-Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness to sewing qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing-Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength, and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris. Editor of The Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now residont in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has only stood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

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"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond. Senator of South Carolina.*

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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WATKINS, No. 114 FULTON STREET, offers at fair prices a superior assortment of his own manufacture for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses, and Children. Special attention paid to ordered work. Drawings taken of the feet, and lasts kept for each customer.
Persons visiting the city would do well to purchase at this old and well known establishment. 524tf

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you*? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.
These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. 531-539L

**Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common** nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of *Burnett's Cocoaine.* It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. See advertisement. 522tf

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Those who wish to prevent their houses from being entered by burglars are invited to examine our Rotary Locks, universally connected by those who have examined and used it, to be the best and most convenient lock ever invented.
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**Be wise to-day! 'Tis madness to neglect a cough** or cold. Consumption may follow and then Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry *cures* the latter disease, yet the former disease appear *at once* under its influence.
☞ Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper. 532

**Holloway's Ointment.—The diseases of the flesh** and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, saltrheum, pimples etc., are quickly relieved by this unguent, as well as the angriest ulcers and all kinds of wounds and contusions. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot. 532

**The Human Hair—How many persons abuse this** delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with *alcoholic washes* and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, etc., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth. See advertisement. 522tf

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And our daughters are dying The insidious Cold leads them to Consumption and Consumption to the grave Why neglect the precautions of nature? When the symptoms come, take MRS. M N. Gardner's Indian Medicine It is sure in its effects, and may be found at the stores of all druggists. 532

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Paper-Makers! we will exchange from our stock of Finished Goods for Flat Papers to your advantage.

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**Burnett's Cocoaine.**
☞ A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, etc, for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.
*It prevents the hair from falling off.*
*It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.*
*It is not greasy or sticky.*
*It leaves no disagreeable odor.*
*It softens the hair when hard and dry.*
*It soothes the irritated scalp-skin.*
*It affords the richest luster.*
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*It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.*
☞ A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair-Dressing in the World.* Prepared by
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.
For sale by all Druggists. 522tf

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY.
DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family.—*C. Advocate.*
We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this state very generally used.—*Biblical Recorder* (N. C.)
MESSRS. P. DAVIS & SON.—Gentlemen: We have to report an increasing demand for the Pain Killer. Inquiries for the article are frequent. We have taken the liberty of distributing a few bottles among our friends, who have suffered severely with the rheumatism, (which is very prevalent in this country) and in every instance it has given great satisfaction. Every box we sell makes an opening for a larger supply.
631-532 WILLS, HOLDEN & CO., Melbourne, Australia.

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IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
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THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S Sewing-Machines claims for them the following important points, and affirms that money is unwisely invested in any and all Sewing-Machines which fall short of this standard:
They will *stitch, hem, run,* and *gather.*
They make a strong lock-stitch, that cannot be *unraveled* or *pulled* out.
They stitch *alike on both sides* of the work without forming ridges underneath.
They are perfectly *simple*, and the management of them *easily acquired.*
Any spool of *cotton, thread,* or *silk*, sold at the stores, may be used without rewinding.
They are almost *noiseless* in their operations, and *will wear longer* than any other Sewing-Machine extant.
Let Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, House-keepers, *make sure they secure the best*, by examining ours before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
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EPILEPSY.—DR. ROBBINS OF CHARLESTOWN, Mass., with his New Remedies for Epileptic Fits and Nervous and Convulsive Diseases, are thus indorsed by a distinguished scientific member of the faculty.
I hereby certify that my son Edward has been affected with Epilepsy nine years, there being usually about one month's intermission between the attacks, occasionally extending to five or six weeks, and sometimes having several attacks within the month. I tried all the usual remedies resorted to in such cases, and the various prescriptions of some of our most celebrated physicians, without any success, and gave up all hopes of his ever being permanently cured; when hearing of Dr. Robbins' celebrity in the treatment of Epilepsy and Nervous Diseases, at the earnest solicitation of my wife, (without having any confidence myself) I agreed to employ him, who has been treating my son now for about a year, although for the last three or four months Dr. R. has pronounced him cured; since then he has taken his little medicine, and he has not had an attack now for upwards of six months, his general health greatly improved, and gained considerably in flesh. Dr. Robbins is apparently a Christian gentleman, honest in his convictions as to entire ability to treat Epilepsy and other nervous diseases of a similar character.
From the representations of others, and his treatment of my son's case, I feel authorized to commend him to the Public as worthy of their confidence.
H. L. HOFFMAN, M. D.
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1859.
Post-Office address, East Rockport, Ohio. 532*

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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—FOR PURIFYING the Blood.—Health depends almost entirely upon the state of the blood. If the vitalizing fluid which pervades every tissue, membrane, fiber, filament, gland, or other organ, primary and subsidiary, be charged with the elements of disease, sickness must be the consequence, and until the cause is eradicated, no permanent relief can be expected. It is here that the powerful health-restoring properties of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA are manifested; its searching operation reaches the germ of disease, and the cure it performs are therefore radical and thorough.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.
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NOVEL METHOD OF TREATING CONSUMPTION, from Haisted's late Treatise on Motorpathy.
First put the patient into a warm medicated bath, into which is poured a continuous current of negative electricity. This chemically destroys the oily acids and other impurities of the cuticle, setting free all scrofulous and morbific humors—not only those upon the surface, but inviting the whole organism, and the 18 miles of excretory vessels in the system, to throw off by those natural channels the dead and impure matter in the circulation. Then while the myriads of mouths freed of their contents are open to take in the chemical food of the second bath, the patient is removed to it. To this second bath has been previously added some of the blood-renewing and purifying chemicals, as the hypophosphites of lime and soda—the phosphate of potassa—phosphoric acid—phosphate of iron, or some of the sulpherets, as indicated by the temperaments, disease, or idiosyncrasy of the patient. These chemical aliments are alterative and nourishing, and capable of repairing losses in many parts of the body; and the little hungry mouths of the absorbents suck in the stimulating nourishment. The electric currents from the positive pole of the chemical battery which is applied to this bath, powerfully co-act with the efforts of nature, which are always in the endeavor to carry healthy deposits to parts where most needed. Diseased nature is ever thirsting after healthy supplies, and in the effort to remove disease.
The alternating between these two baths will at once be seen to possess such advantages in scrofulous disease, and in all complaints connected with or dependent upon impurities of the blood
Articles to the same end are given by the mouth, by enemas and by inhalation in consumption and bronchitis or to break up tubercular deposits, heal ulcers and restore tone and freedom of action to the air-passages. In some cases of lung disease medicated oils are used over the chest and body on removal from the second bath, to build up night sweats, and to keep up a continual stimulation from the absorbents of the skin—an object of essential consideration in diseases of this nature.
These together are valuable auxiliaries to the peculiar stimulation of cold baths and the invigoration of Motorpathic treatment; which last permeates and braces up, as with fibers of strength and vitality, the whole system, not only freeing it from disease, but building up the constitution and making it a lifelastery of power.
*Treatise on Motorpathy* 25 cents. Address H. Halsted, M.D., Round-Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass
NOTE Dr. Halsted will be in New York (at St. Nicholas Hotel) Tuesday and Wednesday each week during this month only. Calls received from 10 to 12 and from 6 to 7. Those of inquiry and circulars free. 532

**Midsummer-Night's Dream.**
THIS SPLENDID $20 (4 GUINEA) LONDON Print, beautifully re-engraved by Martin, embellishes
**The Eclectic Magazine**
FOR FEB., 1859.
Two match prints, Scott and his friends, Shakespeare and his Contemporaries—928 Portraits adorn the January No.
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THE ECLECTIC invites all lovers of choice reading to its sumptuous pages, which contain—
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**To New Subscribers**
Paying in advance the January number 1859, will be sent, embellished with two splendid match prints—Sir Walter Scott and his Friends, and Shakespeare and his Cotemporaries, containing twenty-eight portraits—surpassing all precedent.
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WILL BE ISSUED
ABOUT THE 1st OF MARCH, MY ANNUAL Garden, Field, and Flower-seed Catalogue for 1859. A visit in person during the past season to the principal Seed Establishments of Europe has greatly improved my facilities for the importation of all kinds of Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, etc. All post-paid applications for Catalogues will be responded to
J. M. B. MCNARY,
Post-office Buildings, Hartford, Ct.,
Importer of

# Family Reading.

## LIGHT BEYOND THE CLOUDS.*

### A Story of Real Life.

BY MADAM TELL.

XXII.

"Did your father live long after that?" we ask.

"Oh, no; he failed very fast after mother died, but he was just as quiet and contented. Mary used to often say, 'Why, he's the quietest man in all the world!' and he was so good and kind. We were all the world to each other after mother died, and he was the greatest earthly comfort I had. He used to stay in my room all the time when there wasn't company in. He had a shock of a fit, and after that he became very feeble. He couldn't do anything but read aloud to me. He read to me the very afternoon before he was taken. It was a bitter cold night, and Mary went to bed a little after nine, but it was so cold, father said he had rather sit up by the stove awhile. So he sat up and talked with me until it was half-past ten. Then I said to him, It's half-past ten, father, hadn't you better go to bed? He spoke as mournful, and said, 'Well, I suppose I must.' He got up and went out, but very soon I heard his hand on my door, trying to find the latch. He came in and I saw something was the matter with him; as soon as he was taken he wanted to get right in to me, you know. I said, 'Get to the chair, father, get to the chair if you can!' He tried to get to the chair, but I thought he'd fall before he could get to it, poor man! As soon as he dropped into the chair, he reached out his hand toward me and tried to speak, and then his hand dropped and he was senseless. I called Mary up, but she didn't know what to do, she was so frightened. I told her to keep him in the chair, and she did as long as she could, but just eleven o'clock he fell out on the floor and the chair turned over him. Oh, how I felt then nobody can know! Mary was so timid and frightened she did not dare to go out in the dark night to call the neighbors; all I could say I could not make her go, but she tried to do everything that I told her for him. It was a fit of apoplexy, and he began to roll around on the floor. He would turn over on his face, and then the cramps would draw him up, and he would strike his head against the wall. Oh, what agony I endured! I cannot tell you; no one can know. I raised up on my elbow and watched every motion. I kept my eyes on him every moment all night long, and told Mary what to do; and she tried to do all she could. I spoke to him a great many times. I would call 'Father' as loud; how many times I called his name! But he didn't know anything; he was entirely senseless. After a while, he opened his eyes, and then dropped asleep just a few moments. Then he opened his eyes again, and I said to him, 'Father, you are very sick, ain't you?' He looked at me so earnest and tried to speak, but he couldn't. Then I said, 'Father, do you know me? do you know that it's Chloe talking to you?' Oh, how he looked at me then, so earnest, so wistful, and so tender! I never, *never* can forget that look. Then he tried to move around to reach my bed. At last, he could put his hand on the bed and I took hold of it. He pressed my hand tight, but could not speak. Then I said again, 'Father, do you know me?' He pressed my hand again, and tried to speak, but he couldn't. I watched the clock and watched it, for it seemed as if daylight never would come. For eight hours, he had lain right before my eyes, but how glad I was that he was in here. About six o'clock, Mary went to the neighbors, and the men came and carried him to his own bed. I watched him while they were taking him out, for I never expected to see him alive again.

He died Sunday night. The neighbors were very kind. If they had been his own sons and daughters, they could not have done more. The funeral wasn't till Wednesday. They brought the coffin in for me to take the last look, and I gazed upon him. It seemed as if I could not have the lid shut down. When they shut it down, I was completely overcome. I could not speak. I could not even look out of the window to see them go up the hill. They carried him away, and the house was still and solemn as death. No one can know my loneliness. I had lived to see the last one go, and here I was left on this bed, *all, all alone.* My feelings were beyond description."

She pauses, and there is silence in the little bedroom for a few moments. With tear-filled eyes we have listened to her recital, and we ask, "How are you so cheerful, Chloe?"

"Oh," she replies, "I have a great many sad days; I cannot help it. When I remember how happy we used to be together, and then think how I am all alone now, it comes over me like an ocean. No one here but Mary, and the town pay her for staying here to take care of me; the other things I try to get myself. Sometimes it looks very dark, but I think of what a gentleman told me once about the Lord's prayer, that there is only one thing in it which we can ask for ourselves, and that is, 'Give us this day our daily bread.' I've *never* wanted for that, though very often it has come where I didn't expect it. They did think," she continues, "of trying to have me moved. It was the greatest trial of all when they came here to see about it. I didn't know as I could endure the removal, and it seemed as if 'twould break my heart to leave this room. My father made all these shelves and cupboards with his own hands, and it is all my little world. But the people all around have been very kind, and I have a great many blessings. God has supported me through every trial. What should I do if I did not trust in him?"

"Truly," we think, "poor Chloe! what could you do if you did not trust in him?"

"I've often felt," she continues, "that while he afflicted me with one hand, he upheld and supported me with the other; and in my deepest affliction I have never seen the moment when I didn't think that I had more comforts and blessings than afflictions and trials. I have this nice little room, with these pleasant windows to look out of, and I have the use of my eyes and my hands, with these shelves and cupboards so convenient where I can reach my things myself. Then I have so many kind friends, and that is such a comfort to me. But now, sometimes I think that I am almost home. I've lived to carry my father and mother through, and am left all alone, and I don't know what I have to live for now."

"Do you long for death, Chloe?" we ask.

"Oh, no," she replies with a smile. "Life is sweet to me yet. Still I like to think of the blessed rest which I hope will be mine. I like to think of the time when I shall be free from all trouble and all pain."

The clock strikes twelve. We hear the pattering of little feet in the kitchen, and in comes a troop of school children. They have bright, happy faces, and our hearts bless them, the darlings! We must take our leave, but first we buy an exquisitely made pin-cushion or needle-book of her own beautiful designing. We take another look at the wonderful box, and then Chloe carefully enfolds it in its covering, and asks a dark-eyed little girl to replace it on the shelf. We arise to go. She presses our hands at parting, and hopes that "the God who has supported her through every trial will guide and bless us through all our life." With tear-filled eyes we respond "Amen," and, with Chloe's parting benediction upon us, we go out again into the wintry sunshine. We ride slowly up the hill, around the curved road, and as we look off once more upon the landscape, we see the sunshine and shadow passing over it still. We drive on down the long hills, through the naked woods, to our own pleasant home in the valley by the river side. We sit down by the bright fire, but our thoughts go back over that cold and lonely road. We see again the hill, meadow, and forest, the ruined old house, and the beautiful, far away landscape, and wonder if the sun and the clouds are flitting over it still. Then we think of Chloe, with her earnestness of face and purity of heart. We see her weary with the burden of her suffering life, yet loving and joyful, patient and trusting; the path for her feet often darkened by the clouds that gather thickly around, but her face brightening in the rays of the light that glows beyond. And thus we leave her. Upon her bed in the little bedroom of an old brown cottage among the Litchfield county hills, Chloe lies patiently suffering. The days come in their brightness, the nights close wearily around, and still she lies patiently suffering. Truly and earnestly hath she wrought her work here; and now, with face turned heavenward, looking forward to the better and more beautiful life, Chloe waits, prays, and trusts.

*The End.*

* Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by Thompson Tyrrel, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

## MERCIES.

Still, soft, and white, upon the tasseled pine,
The wreathing snows their graceful garlands twine,
The generous tribute lieth lightly prest
Upon each pointed spire and tufted crest;
Falling unheeded from the sky above,
Upon its brightness falls the chilling rain—
Dissolves in silence all the treasured gain;
Into the bosom of the green old tree,
Unseen the snow flakes sink all silently,
And with soft touch its hidden pulses move.

So on our heads, oh Lord, thy mercies fall.
Attend each sore distress, each sorrow small.
Evil—unthankful—wheresoe'er we go,
Thy love rests on us, lavish as the snow,
Unheeded oft from the abundance given.
Dark, heavy gusts of sorrow touch the soul,
And silently the burdened blessings roll
Into our hearts, unseen, to nourish there—
Perchance forgot—the Sacrament of Prayer!

ALICE.

Auburndale, Jan. 30, 1859.

## PRAYER THE OFFSPRING OF SORROW.

There is not, as far as we remember, a memorable prayer in Scripture *which was not offered under the pressure or the fear of some great calamity.* The intercession of Abraham for Sodom is one of the most remarkable instances of bold and successful pleading with God; and the impending destruction of that wicked city and of his kinsman and all his family along with it, was the immediate occasion of it. (Gen. xviii.) In that memorable night when Jacob "by his strength had power with God," when "he had power over the angel and prevailed"; how remarkable is the connection between his sorrow and his prayer! (Hos. xii.) "He *wept* and *made supplication* unto him." In the narrative of the event (Gen. xxxii.) it is said "Jacob was *greatly afraid and distressed*"; (the approach of his brother with four hundred men to meet him had just been announced to him.) "And Jacob said, O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac. . . . Deliver me, I pray thee, from the hand of my brother, from the hand of Esau; *for I fear him*, lest he will come and smite me and the mother with the children." It was on that awful night that he won the title of Israel (warrior of God, prince with God.) It was in that scene of his agony that he said, "I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved"; and therefore "called the name of the place Peniel" (face of God.) It is in such scenes and moments that the believer (as Dr. Payson once expressed it) "can look into the face of God and see that he means to give what he asks." Our "Peniels" and "Mahanaims" have all been such scenes of trouble and fear. Our "Ebenezers" have all been set up (like that ancient one "between Mizpeh and Shen," mentioned 1 Sam. vii) in places where imminent peril or great distress compelled us to "cease not to cry unto the Lord our God that he would save us," and where "the Lord heard," and "helped us." An "Ebenezer" is "*a monument of help*"; —and who was ever helped, or wanted to be, if he could help himself? It is only against such fearful odds as these confronted with Asa (2 Chron. xx.) that faith rises to so sublime a pitch as that expressed in his prayer: "O our God! we have no might against this great company that cometh against us: neither know we what to do, but our eyes are unto thee." Then comes the Divine Word: "Thus saith the Lord, be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for *the battle is not yours, but God's.* Ye shall not need to fight. Stand ye still and see the salvation of the Lord." It is ever thus. "They *poured out* a prayer, *when thy chastening was upon them.*" The constituents of prayer,—earnestness, deep humiliation of spirit, sorrow for sin, self-despair, ceasing from man and betaking ourselves wholly to God—can only be brought to that perfect *fusion* in which they are *poured* out before God, under a high heat of adversity; and as soon as the furnace-fire slackens, the heart begins to grow rigid and the *pouring* stops—or at least grows dull and tardy, and no longer sparkles and gleams with the vehemency of desire and flows and fits itself into every line of the mold which it enters, as when "our soul is *melted* because of trouble." Our Redeemer himself "being *in an agony*, prayed *more earnestly*." Paul's most remarkable supplication was offered "thrice" while the "thorn" rankled "in his flesh."

Let us not then "think it strange concerning the *fiery* trial" which tries us and "is to try us," till we no longer need trial; till our dross is gone and the pure gold is fit to be shaped into a vessel unto honor and glory. It is not "strange." It is just like the experience of God's people in all times. On this thorny path which we are treading, are imprinted "the footsteps of the flock." Blessed traces! Who would not kiss them with thankfulness and joy and press on, though he finds and leaves too the marks of blood in every print! These very thorns and sharp stones which lacerate his feet prevent him from resting on the way or gazing too long on the goodly prospects around: they lift his eye upward and speed his progress forward.

"Trials give new life to prayer." P.

A Pretty Conceit.—We yesterday saw, in the parlor of a friend, a very beautiful conceit. It is, of course, the fancy of a lady, and consists of the burr of a pine-tree placed in a wine-glass half full of water, and from between the different layers of the burr are shooting forth green blades, bright, beautiful, refreshing. For a little thing, we have seen nothing that so pleased us by its beauty and novelty. And the secret is this. The burr was found dried and open; the different circles were sprinkled with grass seed, and it was placed in a wine-glass, with water in as above. In a few days the moisture and nourishment gave the burr life and health; the different circles closed and buried within themselves the grass seed, and a few days more gave to the seed also life, sprout, and growth; and now a pyramid of living green, beautifully relieved by the somber hue of the burr, is the result—as pretty and novel a parlor ornament as we have for a long while seen.

## WORDS OF THE WISE.

"My children," concluded my aunt Mary, as she rose and left us, "let me *leave* you this motto," (the printers made it *learn*, which was ungrammatical, and spoiled the sense)—"let me leave you this motto, 'In simplicity and godly sincerity.'"

As the tones of her voice died away, these words rang in my ears. "Simplicity and godly sincerity." The Apostle Paul applied this to the "conversation," that is, the life, the daily walk. And if these should be the characteristics of the life, how much more of the prayers.

Simplicity. How I recalled elaborate and well-turned petitions and ascriptions. I almost trembled when I again knelt to pray. Wandering thoughts, forms of words; words, words. Well did our Savior warn us, "Use not vain repetitions as the heathen do." If there were not the senseless forms of heathen address to their gods, there was still danger of meaningless repetition. Prayer for holiness, without one correspondent effort. Prayer for the impenitent, without one word of warning or effort for their salvation. Prayer for the poor and the suffering, and little or nothing done to relieve them.

I was almost afraid to pray. And yet sounded in my ears the charge, "Pray without ceasing." What remained but the first petition of the disciples, "Lord, teach us to pray"?

Herbert says of preaching, that if it be so poor that we gain nothing, we are at least for so long a time kept out of temptation; and,

"If all lack sense, God takes a text and preacheth patience."

And Fenelon, that if we gain no direct good from public worship, there is at least benefit to the soul, in the consciousness of the act of worship.

Even so it may be of our private devotion. There is some good in even having gone into the presence of God in the closet. But there are depths of benefit in prayer which we do not thus reach.

Godly sincerity. The Lord looketh on the heart. No *real* prayer is ever lost. But how many times is the prayer offered, without the correspondent earnest desire.

Truly it is well for us that we have a merciful Savior, else we should often need to tremble when we listen to the petitions of others, or stop to scan our own. Are there not many things, we ask, which we neither earnestly desire nor expect?

ERNEST.

## LONGING.

Of all the myriad moods of mind
That through the soul come thronging,
Which one was e'er so dear, so kind,
So beautiful, as Longing?
The thing we long for, that we are
For one transcendent moment,
Before the Present poor and bare
Can make its sneering comment.

Still, through our paltry stir and strife,
Glows down the wished Ideal,
And Longing molds in clay what Life
Carves in the marble Real;
To let the new life in, we know,
Desire must ope the portal;—
Perhaps the longing to be so
Helps make the soul immortal.

Longing is God's fresh heavenward will
With our poor earthward striving;
We quench it that we may be still
Content with merely living;
But would we learn that heart's full scope
Which we are hourly wronging,
Our lives must climb from hope to hope
And realize our longing.

Ah! let us hope that to our praise
Good God not only reckons
The moments when we tread his ways,
But when the spirit beckons,—
That some slight good is always wrought
Beyond self-satisfaction,
When we are simply good in thought,
Howe'er we fail in action.

—*James Russell Lowell.*

## MR. PRESCOTT'S METHOD OF LITERARY LABOR.

Mr. Prescott, it is well known, though not blind, was affected with a disorder of the nerve of the eye, so that he was wholly incapacitated for reading and writing in the ordinary ways. He was exceedingly systematic in his mode of life, and devoted five hours out of the twenty-four to his historical labors. After breakfast he listened for an hour to some light reading, a novel, poem, or other entertaining book. He then walked for an hour. At half-past ten o'clock his secretary came to his study and remained till twelve o'clock. Another walk of an hour was then taken, after which he went to his study and remained another hour and a half with his secretary. After dinner light reading was again resorted to, and at six o'clock the secretary returned and remained until eight. This routine of work and leisure was very rigidly observed throughout the season, during the years devoted to the preparation of his elaborate volumes.

Mr. Prescott's mode of writing history was this: we will take for example his last work, "Philip the Second." He arranged in his study all the books and manuscripts relating to that monarch, which he had been years in collecting, at an expense of many thousand dollars. They numbered three or four hundred printed volumes of all sizes. There were also some twenty thick folios of manuscripts, richly bound, which probably cost more than all the rest of the collection, though some of the printed works are exceedingly rare and valuable—the libraries and book-stores of all Western Europe, from Cadiz to Amsterdam, having been ransacked by agents in search of everything that could throw light on the history of Philip the Second. Except dictionaries and other works of reference, books not specially relating to the subject in hand were excluded from the study.

With his materials thus gathered about him, the historian commenced his work. The secretary first read the only English history of the King and his reign. Notes and observations were dictated as they were suggested by the book. Having freshened his recollections by hearing this volume read, Mr. Prescott proceeded to examine the treasures he had collected. Each book was taken from the shelf in turn by the secretary, who read aloud its title, its table of contents, and a few pages by way of specimen of its style and character. Notes were taken while this examination was going on, which were preserved for future reference. Of the three or four hundred volumes, a great majority of course proved worthless, being either merely repetitions, or compilations, or translations of preceding authors, or else, if original, without authority. The number of books of real value would be thus reduced down perhaps to a hundred.

The huge folios of MSS. were next attacked. These had been examined by a competent person, who prepared a careful digest and table of contents. The secretary read this, and notes were dictated as he proceeded. Having thus, as it were, taken an account of stock, and ascertained the general character of his materials, they were next inspected in detail in the following manner: The first chapter of Philip the Second contains an account of the abdication and last days of his father and predecessor, Charles the Fifth. The secretary gathered round him every volume, printed or MSS., which contained anything about the last-named monarch. The books are in the English, French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin languages. One by one they were read aloud, and copious notes were dictated. When everything that related to Charles the Fifth had thus been perused and noted, the historian began to compose his work, or, more properly speaking, to write it—for the process of composition had of course been going on in his mind during these preparatory labors.

The apparatus used by Mr. Prescott consisted of a frame the size of a common sheet of letter paper, with brass wires inserted to correspond with the number of lines marked. Thin carbonated paper was used, and instead of a pen the writer employed a stylus with an agate point. The great difficulty in the way of a person's writing in the ordinary manner, whose vision is impaired, arises from not knowing when the ink is exhausted, and moreover the lines will be run into one another. Both difficulties are obviated by the simple arrangement just described. The pages thus written by Mr. Prescott were copied by the secretary, and read, that such interlineations, alterations, and amendments might be made, as were needed. The materials for the second chapter, on the early life of Philip, were next taken up, and the same process repeated, until the volume was ready for the printer. About six years were devoted to the first two volumes of Philip the Second, including the preparatory studies. These volumes appeared in 1855, the third of the series was issued within a few weeks, and it is understood that the fourth is considerably advanced.

Mr. Prescott's library was adorned with striking portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella—of Columbus—of Don Sebastian, King of Portugal—and of most of the characters that figure in his histories. He possessed original letters of Ferdinand, Isabella, and Charles V., and a piece of lace from the shroud of Cortes. The historian did not usually write in his library, but in a small room over it, made very light to meet the wants of one whose sight was imperfect. When fully prepared to write, Mr. Prescott's daily task would average about *seven pages* of one of his printed volumes. Most persons with perfect vision would complain if they were daily compelled to copy seven pages from those charming books.

The thirteen volumes which comprise Mr. Prescott's works are noble monuments to his life of labor and study. With a knowledge of the facts concerning their preparation, as above given, who will not say all honor to the memory of the man whose patient toil, careful training, rare scholarship, and heroic devotion produced the Histories of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Conquests of Mexico and Peru, and the Reign of Philip the Second!—*Boston Transcript.*

## THE LAW OF LOVE.

2 Kings iv. 3.

Pour forth the oil,—pour boldly forth;
It will not fail, until
Thou failest vessels to provide
Which it may largely fill.

Make channels for the streams of love,
Where they may broadly run;
And love has everflowing streams,
To fill them every one.

But if at any time we cease
Such channels to provide,
The very founts of love for us
Will soon be parched and dried.

For we must share, if we would keep
That blessing from above;
Ceasing to give, we cease to have;—
Such is the law of love.

—*R. C. Trench.*

## THE SAD WALK.

We were going homeward the other day, and on State street, a short distance south of the spot of the Busch homicide, we overtook two gentlemen. They seemed from their dress to be nearly related, and a close look made us regard them as sire and son.

The elder looked like a hearty liver of about forty-five. His frame was well knit and symmetrical, and his face looked as if diseased and he were strangers. His companion had much the same hearty look, the same sinewy frame, the same round, smooth features. Like the elder, he was richly and tastefully dressed, and the two seemed wending their way homeward.

"Surely there was nothing sad in that," says the reader. No, not in the fact that the sire and son were homeward moving—that the arm of the younger was drawn through that of the elder, and that the son leaned upon the arm of the father.

No, not in that alone, but we saw that there was *more.* We saw that the young man walked unsteadily, and thought he must be ill; but we looked again, and saw that his was the unsteady step of drunkenness. Young, manly in appearance, surrounded by competence, if not wealth, he reeled down State street, at high noon—drunk! What were the feelings which must have agitated the central soul of that father, each reader who has a son may imagine—our pen cannot paint them.

"Guilt is the source of sorrow!" Who shall tell the emotions of his mother, as she looked from her window, and saw *her boy* reeling along the street? What strange influence came upon her, as in one moment she saw *all*—saw his babyhood, his childhood, saw all the sports of his boyhood, and so onward, until she came up to the sad present! And oh, what vision is that which will not away? She sees—nay, lady, close not your eyes, the vision will not down—she sees the opening future; sees her son bloated, marred, bruised in street brawls, and battered by licentiousness. She sees a prison—an iron-grated cell—through whose rusted bars she catches the wild glare of eyes she knows only too well. Why does she start? Does she see blotches of blood upon that hand? Does she see in the background a gallows? Alas! all this may be; that mother's vision may have been prophetic.

But why write or think so much of *this* young man? Why? There are hundreds of young men in this city, as good as he, who are going the same road.

And then, we have our hundreds of licensed dens, to send him and others on that way. We have them for that express purpose! Oh, we are fools, or worse, when we open those traps of damnation, and then shed crocodile tears over the wretches who fall into them! What party in this city dare oppose them? Is it not enough to shelve any man, before a nominating convention, to know that he has ever made an honest, manly effort to suppress those nests of murder? Is it not even an essential to success, that he shall "stand fair" with the saloon and coffee-house keepers?

But some other destroyer may have had a hand in the overthrow of the young man on State street.

"Think'st thou there are no serpents in the world,
But those which glide along the grassy sod,
And sting the luckless foot that presses them?
There are, who in the path of social life,
Do bask their spotted skins in fortune's sun,
And sting the soul. Aye, till its healthful frame
Is changed to secret, festering, sore disease,
So deadly is the wound."

Can anyone tell where that young man made the call on New Year's day, and had the wine-glass pressed to his lips by the jeweled fingers of wealth and fashion? Can anyone tell? And can anyone tell how many young men were started toward the drunkard's grave, and the drunkard's hell, by the leaders of the fashion in this city during the late holidays? How many resolutions to touch *no more* the cup broke down on New Year's day before the pleadings of gay young ladies to pledge them in a glass of wine? Ruin is to follow. It seems too hard, but we ask, Do not such deserve the heritage of the drunkard's wife?—*Chicago Ch. Adv.*

## NURSERY EDUCATION.

Sport that is innocent, fun and frolic that are not degrading or demoralizing, are nursery problems. Children will have fun—it is natural, and it is right.

"Delight and liberty—the simple creed
Of childhood, whether busy or at rest."

We are willing to confess far less apprehension of the effect of too much frolic upon children—if it be only hearty and wholesome—than of the effect of a gravity and stateliness which are unnatural, and must consequently be forced or stimulated. If a man is to be natural, genial, unaffected, honest in bearing and thought; if it is important to keep the heart young, so that no hard worldly experience can petrify its springs; if such a capacity is worth anything in a world with few enough green spots, as the gentle poet had, who sang in a measure which will be always sweet and new:

"My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky;
So was it when my life began—
So let it be when I grow old,
Or let me die—;"

Then let it be remembered, that

"The child is father to the man,"

and that if we

"Would have our years to be
Bound each to each in natural piety,"

we must give nature scope, and let the infant glide into childhood, into youth, into maturity, by channels unforced and inartificial.—*N. Y. Chron.*

"Death Sits Every Day."—Many years ago, when a bill for the relief of an aged officer was under consideration in the Senate, a member who wished it set aside suggested that it could well be postponed—"Congress sat every year." Mr. Fromentin, a Frenchman, a Senator of Louisiana, who advocated the bill, pointed energetically to the venerable petitioner, conspicuous in the lobby, and exclaimed—"Yes, Mr. Speaker, Congress sits every year, but *Death sits every day.*—look!"

## THE POETS AND BURNS.

At the Burns's Centennial in New York, Mr. Brady said:

"Lockhart, Wordsworth, Sir Walter Scott, have memorialized Burns in the Old World. American poets have rejoiced to do him justice. One of these [Bryant] presides here to-night, toward whom, as a poet, I may not say what the future will certainly utter; but I claim the privilege of repeating some lines from one usually denominated the 'Quaker Poet,' whom I could not admire if, like the presiding officer of this assemblage, he did not sympathize with human freedom in all its forms and conditions. John G. Whittier [cheers] has adorned his own character, and the hero of this hour, by exclaiming:

"Let those who never erred, forget
His worth in vain bewailings;
Sweet soul of song! I own my debt
Uncanceled by his failings.

"Lament, who will, the ribald line
Which tells his lapse from duty—
How kissed the maddening dips of wine,
Or wanton ones of beauty:

"But think, while falls that shade between
The spring one and Heaven,
That he who loved like Magdalen,
Like her may be forgiven.

"Not his the song whose thund'rous chime
Eternal echoes render—
The mournful Tuscan's haunted rhyme,
And Milton's starry splendor!

"But who his human heart has laid
To Nature's bosom nearer?
Who sweetest ed toll like him, or paid
To love a tribute dearer?

"Through all his tuneful heart, how strong
The human feeling gushes!
The very moonlight of his song,
Is warm with smiles and blushes!

"Give lettered pomp to teeth of Time,
So 'Bonnie Doon' buttarry:
Blot out the Epic's stately rhyme—
But spare his 'Highland Mary'!"

[Great cheering.]

# Foreign Miscellany.

Mr. John Cassell, the publisher, has offered two prizes, the first amounting to £250, and the second to £100, for the first and second best tales, illustrative of the triumph of morality, sobriety, and industry, over idleness, apathy, and self indulgence, to appear in his journal; and he adds that Lord Brougham, and M. D. Hill, Esq., the Recorder of Birmingham, with other gentlemen, have agreed to act with him as adjudicators.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter cathedral have resolved, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, to hold the Sunday afternoon service in the nave instead of the choir. The whole cost, estimated at upwards of £600, will be defrayed by an individual member of the Chapter.

The elder Dr. Hills, the new Bishop of British Columbia, proposes to take out with him a staff of twenty clergymen; and several gentlemen have, it is understood, volunteered to accompany him in that capacity.

*The Bath Journal* states that the Rev. D. Knolls, incumbent of Fitzhead, and the Rev. R. T. Mills, vicar of Halse, have published a protest "against the intrusion of unauthorized teachers, under the sanction of the Scripture Readers' Society, into their parishes, not only without their permission, but against their consent."

In accordance with a suggestion made by the Bishop of Ripon in his late visitation charge, the Rev. S. Flood, incumbent of St. Matthew's, Little London, has announced the intention of occasionally celebrating the holy communion at the evening instead of the morning service. This step has been taken in order to meet the case of those who may be prevented from attending in the morning, and the first celebration took place on Sunday week. There were eighty-six communicants, which is the largest number, we understand, that has ever been present at the Lord's Supper in this church, and it is hoped that this occasional celebration will be attended with the most beneficial results.

Rev. R. Balgarnie, anxious to have an opportunity of conversing with the cabmen of the town on their temporal and spiritual welfare, invited them to supper at Thornham's Temperance Hotel on Monday evening. About thirty of the drivers, attired in their Sunday clothing, accepted the invitation, and did ample justice to the abundant provisions set before them. After supper, Mr. Balgarnie addressed them in the most affectionate and earnest manner, and urged upon them the great importance of securing for themselves a day of rest both in a physical and moral point of view. Dr. Murray also gave them a few words of affectionate advice. Three cabmen spoke, thanking Mr Balgarnie for his kindness in thus meeting them, and expressing an ardent wish to be emancipated from Sunday labor. Mr G. B. Dobson gave them a few parting words of counsel, and the meeting broke up a little before twelve o'clock.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Robert Chambers is not the author of the "Vestiges of Creation." Probably what gave rise to the rumor in the first instance was the fact of some of the proof-sheets having been forwarded to him.—*The Bookseller.*—It appears that his name *is* attached to the book as author in the British Museum catalogue, but this, it is said, was the act of an unauthorized official.

The Duke of Beaufort (who lately became more known in connection with his racing encounter than ever he was before) is the patron of no fewer than twenty-nine church livings.

**Education in the Army.**—Out of 73,000 men in the infantry of the line, including non-commissioned officers, 20,000 can neither read nor write; 15,000 can read only; 88,000 can read and write with more or less proficiency; and 2,000 are of "superior education," by which should be understood that degree of education which would fit them for the lower branches of mercantile or other civil employment, and for regimental clerkships.

**The Poisoned Lozenges.**—The number of persons now known to have been poisoned by eating the lozenges with which arsenic was mixed at Bradford is 225, of whom 18 have died. Five or six others are still suffering from the effects of the poison, and the recovery of two of them is doubtful. 156 of the persons poisoned were adults. On the 6th, by direction of the Magistrates, Mr. Leveratt, the chief constable, caused the 35 lbs. of poisoned lozenges which the police took possession of when the tragedy was revealed, to be destroyed. The lozenges were burnt in the furnaces at Messrs. John Rand and Sons' worsted mills.

**Royal Marriages.**—There seems now no doubt of an actual matrimonial engagement between Prince Napoleon (cousin of the Emperor, and his Minister for Algeria and the colonies) and the eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia. It is curious that just when the personal is added to a special political alliance between France and Sardinia on the one hand, a Bavarian Princess, sister of the Empress of Austria, should be on her way south to become the wife of the Prince of Calabria, heir to the throne of Naples. Here too is a union which binds more closely together Austria and Naples (the latter an *Italian* state, with an army little less numerous than that of Piedmont) and thus complicates yet more "the Italian question."

*The Courrier du Dimanche* advises Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, as the best means of preventing it from falling into the hands of the United States.

A "Biographical Study on the Life and Works of Daniel Webster," the American orator, has been published in Russia by Professor Katchenovsky, of the University of Kharhoff.

A correspondent of *The Times*, in which a discussion on dinners is now taking place, insists upon the following as a fundamental principle: "Let the dinner be served *à la Russe*—one dish at a time, and only one—one soup, then one fish, and so on."

The Bishop of Raab (Austria) has directed the clergy of his diocese not to "church" Roman Catholic women who are married to Protestants, unless their children are brought up as Catholics.

*The Weekly Register* states that the death of the Earl of Orford causes an accession to the number of Roman Catholic peers, by the succession of his eldest son, Lord Walpole, a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

Mr. Herbert Ingram, M P for Boston, yesterday obtained a rule *nisi* for a new trial in the case of Scully v. Ingram, which arose out of certain transactions to which the late John Sadleir was a party. We shall be very glad to find that Mr. Ingram is able to clear himself of all complicity with that accomplished villain.

The rare fossil and mineral collection of André Dumont, late geological professor and rector of the University of Liége, is about to be disposed of. It consists, we understand, of no less than 21,700 specimens, many of them of great beauty, all revised and classified by Dumont himself.—*Athenæum.*


MISCELLANEOUS.

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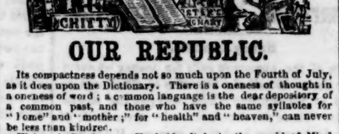


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Its compactness depends not so much upon the Fourth of July, as it does upon the Dictionary. There is a oneness of thought in a oneness of word; a common language is the dear depository of a common past, and those who have the same syllables for "home" and "mother;" for "health" and "heaven," can never be less than kindred.
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# Editors' Book Table.

THE department of light literature seems to have revived with the return of commercial prosperity. Some of the most pleasing and useful of the recent works of fiction have either been suggested by the monetary crisis, or have derived from this a more practical tone than such works are wont to assume. We instance first that charming little book from the pen of Miss M. J. McIntosh, *Meta Gray*, published by the Messrs. *Appleton*. If young ladies would make the acquaintance of this graceful and instructive writer through this volume, they would gain a knowledge of those tastes and principles which "make home happy." It is not in the dry technical sense "a religious" novel, but serves in the best way to recommend a true and guileless life.

Above the average of modern novels, and quite unexceptionable in its moral tone, is *Sylvan Holt's Daughter*, by the author of Kathie Brande, published by *Harper & Brothers*. It gives some charming pictures of English scenery and society, but the interest of the story revolves about those three principal elements in an English novel, love, the army, and India.

*Dora Deane* and *Maggie Miller*, from the fruitful and sprightly pen of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, published by C. M. Saxton. If Mrs. H. would take time to chasten her style, pruning it of startling effects and exaggerated sentiments, her works would have a still higher attraction.

*Violet*, published by *Lippincott & Co.*, is evidently a product of the times, and if truth-telling and moralizing upon fashionable follies can do any good, we wish that a copy of this little story might be placed in every drawing-room at Saratoga and Cape May.

*Zenaida.*—By Florence Anderson. Of the style and execution of this work we cannot speak so favorably as of its general scope and sentiment; but perseverance and care will yet make an authoress of the "young and inexperienced writer," whose first offering is so modestly laid upon the altar of public criticism.

*The New Priest in Conception Bay*—published by Phillips, Sampson & Co.—is a work of remarkable interest and power. The author combines the descriptive faculty which vividly reproduces the outward, with that subtler faculty which analyzes character and delineates the soul. Hence in the drapery and the personnel of his work, the author has achieved a marked success. He is tempted, however, to linger so long among the pleasing creations of his own fancy, that the plot moves on too slowly for the highest dramatic effect. We welcome this *incognito* as one who promises to become an ornament to American literature.

*What Will He Do With It?* By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. *Harper & Brothers*. This novel dragged its slow length along in *Harpers' Weekly* till not a few were glad when he had done with it. Like all of Bulwer's novels it abounds in brilliant and piquant passages and scenic effects, while at the same time it is marred by an occasional freedom of manner upon the sacred themes of love and marriage. We freely confess that we are somewhat out of conceit with the author and his style.

*Dust and Foam; or, Three Oceans and Two Continents*. By T. Robinson Warren. New York: C. Scribner. A very lively and entertaining book of travels, but quite too rollicking and free for parlor reading. Besides, the unjust disparagement of missionary influence, on p. 252, condemns the book as wanting in a candid and enlightened spirit.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA AND BIBLICAL REPOSITORY, Jan. 1859.—All the more welcome because of a month's expectation. It opens with an elaborate discussion of the relation of Jewish sacrifices to the sacrifice of Christ; chiefly based upon the work of Outram in 1688. This is followed by a valuable collation of early editions of the Authorized Version of the Bible; demonstrating that there were *two* editions of 1611, and that a standard has never yet been established. The article suggests some damaging inferences as to the scholarship and good sense of the present Managers of the American Bible Society. The article on "Peter in Rome" is concluded. Dr. Owen presents a thorough discussion of Demonology. Then follow some valuable suggestions upon Latin Lexicography. A review of the memoir of Stoddard and a rich and beautiful article on Hymnology conclude the number. The historical matter given in the article on Hymnology is of special interest now that so many hymn-books are in competition for the approbation of the churches. The review of Stoddard's life closes with the following paragraph:

"The biographer has attempted no labored analysis of character. He allows Stoddard to speak for himself. The narrative is transparent. We seem almost to hear the voice of our friend again, and to see the beautiful glow of his countenance as he greets us. This volume will be a precious keepsake to the early friends of Mr Stoddard. Those who knew him best prize him most, and most unqualifiedly pronounce his eulogy. And it is a circumstance as rare as it is beautiful, that the most intimate companion of his college studies and sports, should have been made the instrument of his conversion to God, should have been permitted to witness his splendid career of usefulness from its commencement to its close, and finally should be able to give to the world the completed results of that single act of Christian faithfulness, in the biography of his friend.

"Mr. Stoddard's remains were deposited upon Mount Seir, near the spot where, at the opening of his missionary life, he had pointed a representative of the ancient Magi to a 'star of Bethlehem,' and where, during the last years of his life, he had presided over his beloved 'Seminary.' There he sleeps well on the field of his battles and his victories. There, in the still clear night, the Nestorian youth gather about his grave, and fill the air with melodies of grief. There will future disciples come, as to a holy shrine. And when the millions of Asia shall again hear the Gospel of Christ, that spot, not less than the tomb of Martyn at Tocat, will be visited with grateful veneration, as the last resting-place of the 'Seraph missionary.'"

As a new year of *The Bib. Sacra* opens, we renew our earnest recommendation of this scholarly and Christian classic to all intelligent readers in our churches. Its conductors will pardon, if they do not thank us, for two friendly suggestions. First, *The Bib. Sac.* should be more prompt in its notice of important theological and philosophical books. This number should have noticed Dr. Bushnell's contributions to our theological literature. In this respect *The New Englander* for this quarter is in advance of *The Bibliotheca*.

Secondly, it should guard against an un-Congregational tendency, sometimes apparent in the use of ecclesiastical terms. What in the world was "*the* Patristic *Church*"? History acquaints us with no ecclesiastical organization to which such a designation can be fitly applied. Why not say the times of the Fathers, or the *churches* of the patristic period? If the church polity of the New Testament is to live in our time, theological students must be taught to use the term church as it was used by Christ and the apostles. We should be sorry to see *The Bibliotheca* countenance any form of *Church*-anity.

NEW LIBER PRIMUS.—To a good teacher and a willing learner the difference between one first book in Latin and another is not very material—especially if both are constructed to be used with Andrews' and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. Messrs. J. P. Jewett & Co. of Boston have issued a "New Liber Primus," which to us, who are not professional teachers of Latin, and never were, seems to have some advantages. It follows "the plan of Crosby's Greek lessons." Instead of giving rules and paradigms, it refers the learner to the grammar of which it is to be, in his very first studies, the constant companion. We commend the book to the notice of teachers, for they are best qualified to pronounce upon its merits.

A POPULAR SINGING-BOOK.—Forty thousand copies of "The Jubilee," the last book of church-music by Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury, have been printed and sold within the seven months last past; a sale probably unprecedented in the history of singing-books. Mr. Bradbury commenced his musical career in New York in 1839, published his first book in 1841, and is now the author of twenty-four different musical works, upwards of a million of which have been sold. During the last five years he has traveled over twenty-five thousand miles, and has conducted upwards of seventy-five musical conventions. Besides his personal labors in authorship and teaching, Mr. B. is an active partner in a large piano-forte establishment, which during these five years has manufactured and sold three thousand and five hundred piano-fortes. Surely we are becoming a musical people.

BOSWELL'S JOHNSON.—Not every man *can* be "his own Boswell," and surely no lover of literary gossip would ever dispense with the original and inimitable complacency of Dr. Johnson's biographer. A beautiful edition of Boswell has been published by Derby & Jackson, forming a part of their fine library edition of the British Classics. This whole series makes one of the choicest libraries ever offered to the public.

**Income of the Tract Society in Nassau Street.**—A correspondent of *The Hartford Religious Herald* examines the statement which was made at the meeting in New Haven in behalf of the Tract Administration, to the effect that the Society had received $15,000 more in 1858 than in 1857. The impression intended to be produced is that the people, the friends of the Society, approve the present policy of the executive officers. The writer replies that—

"In 1857 there was given to the Society in the way of subscriptions, donations, and legacies, $153,985. In 1858, closing with the financial year, $120,243—that is, $33,500 (and a little over) *less* than the year before. And yet, though the donations, etc., were so small last year, this year, for the same period of time, though business has in good part revived, and men are giving more freely to almost everything, the donations, etc., are still smaller—$653 less—and that notwithstanding a man has been sent South to make special efforts.

"The increase that is spoken of comes from the sale of the Society's publications, which is much larger this year than last, and which, I presume, every Christian wishes may be larger still; for it is not with the books and tracts of the Society (except in three or four cases) that the Christian community are dissatisfied. They wish no diminution in the circulation of these, rather an increased circulation; but it is with the *position of the Society*: that, professing to raise the Bible standard of Christian Morality before the country, they do it only so far as the slaveholding sentiment of the country will give *its approbation*; that professing to go forward in the clear light of God's Word to *create a right sentiment*, they find what is the strong, prevailing one upon a certain subject, and yield in silence to that, thus holding back, in part, the leaven of God's Word, that is to work till the whole world becomes leavened, because some men are not quite *ready* for its working."

**Mr. Spurgeon's Visit.**—We have copied, on another page, a statement in regard to Mr. Spurgeon's contemplated visit to the United States, which we found in that venerable and trustworthy Baptist paper of Boston, *The Christian Watchman and Reflector*. We are truly glad to learn, through various channels, both American and English, that Mr. Spurgeon's visit will have no connection with the mercenary speculation there set forth—if indeed the whole story be not the coinage of the writer of that paragraph. *The Evening Post* says:

"It is a fact that Mr. Spurgeon has recently received a very liberal offer from persons in this country to come here and preach. We have seen a private letter from him, however, which authorizes us to say that, though it is likely he will soon visit America, he will do so without any pecuniary engagement or inducement of the kind mentioned in the above letter, or of any other sort whatever. He will visit America, if he visit it at all, as an independent preacher, and whatever means he may take to raise money for the building of his new chapel, will be taken after he shall have reached New York city."

From a note in our daily papers, we infer that a similar statement to that which we copied, was also sent to *The Boston Journal* by its New York correspondent. Had we seen it in *The Journal* we should have known better than to copy it without inquiring into its correctness.

**Mr. Everett at Plymouth Church.**—Mr. Edward Everett repeated his address on "The Character of Washington," on Monday evening last, in Plymouth church, Brooklyn. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity. This oration, we believe, was originally given before the Mercantile Library of New York, and one of its first subsequent repetitions was in the same desk in which it was delivered again on Monday evening.

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

### Senate.

In the Senate, Wednesday, February 2d, a bill was introduced to establish a steam-ship line from San Francisco to Shanghae, China. The bill to punish counterfeiters of military land warrants was passed. The Agricultural College bill was recommitted, 28 to 26.

On Thursday, the Senate passed, by a vote of 23 to 11, (about 30 absent!) the bill making compensation to the captain and crew of the privateer brig Gen. Armstrong for loss of their vessel to the British in 1814. The defense of the Gen. Armstrong against overwhelming odds forms a brilliant episode in our maritime annals.

On Saturday, the vote opposing the Missouri two per cent. land bill was reconsidered, but the discussion of the bill was deferred. Memorials were presented from New York, opposing any increase in the rates of postage.

On Monday, the Senate passed the Agricultural College bill by a vote of 25 to 22. It goes back to the House for action upon some amendments inserted by the Senate. It gives to the states about six million acres of land in aid of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

On Tuesday, a resolution was adopted, calling for the correspondence with the alleged Government of Nicaragua in regard to filibustering. A bill was introduced in regard to marine signals, providing for the appointment of a Board to establish a perfect code.

On Wednesday, a resolution offered by Mr. King directing an inquiry into the working of the Reciprocity treaty and the expediency of its abrogation, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Bayard the vote by which the Pennsylvania avenue railroad was defeated yesterday was reconsidered. (The reporter adds that there will be a long and important debate on the tariff to-day.)

### House of Representatives.

In the House, on Wednesday, February 2d, a bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, providing for the issue of land patents to the Shawnee Indians, and for naturalizing them. After considerable debate the naturalization clause was stricken out, and then the bill was rejected. The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole—the principal items under consideration being the pay and mileage of members of Congress. The appropriation of $200,000 for mileage was finally stricken out by nine majority, but no further action was taken.

On Thursday, the Judiciary Committe was instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law to punish polygamy in the territories, and to restrain the people and authorities therein from interfering with the federal judiciary. The recent news from Utah has, no doubt, given rise to this measure.

On Friday, the Committee on Elections reported, declaring B. B. Chapman the rightful member for Nebraska, in place of Mr. Ferguson. The remainder was spent in the examination of private bills.

On Monday, the Senate bill to pay Maine nearly $6,000 for expenses incurred in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, and the Senate bill authorizing the Attorney-General to represent the United States in the proceedings in equity pending in the Supreme Court between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, relative to the boundary line, were passed.

On Tuesday, in the House, after some talk about the Indian war expenses in Oregon, the Executive Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee. A bit of sharp talk on slavery occurred, when the Committee rose and the House concurred, by the casting vote of the Speaker.

# Commercial and Financial.

### Money-Lenders.

In view of the numerous calls for money on every side, we desire to call the attention of Christians to the kind of investments which will pay the largest dividends. There are thousands who never think of *doing good* when they lend their money. If the borrower is *responsible* and prompt, that is all they care for. Many an honest man is struggling day after day, endeavoring to pay his debts, maintain his integrity, and secure a comfortable support for himself and family; but circumstances beyond his control—the hard times, a short crop, the loss of a few hundred dollars—are threatening his ruin. He seeks aid from his friends (!) only to be refused; is discouraged, and perhaps is soon ruined. A few hundred dollars loaned him, would have saved him and his family from want, and "the old homestead" from the hands of the sheriff. A poor church is in trouble, (or a rich one—it matters little) the entire congregation has been canvassed to raise the last few hundreds or thousands necessary to complete a noble enterprise. The effort has been unsuccessful. A loan at such a moment of "the small amount required," would send a thrill of joy to every Christian heart in the congregation. A college or seminary is struggling for help; hundreds of students may be educated; professors and teachers are living less on good healthy provender than on faith, and everything is looking dark for the want of a little money to help them "through a tight place." A young man of the strictest honesty and integrity enters business and prospers. By-and-by hard times come on; his sales and collections are poor; he is disappointed to-day, to-morrow, and the day after, and finally says, If I can find some one to grant me temporary help in this *pinch*, I can go on—otherwise I am ruined. A little help then saves him. Now, what we desire to do at this writing is to urge Christian men, when they have money to lend, to *seek out* such needy, *worthy* cases. We don't ask money-lenders to part with their gold without good security. We are not pleading for gifts nor favors. The millennium is not near enough for that. Tell the farmer, the church, the college, the business man, that you will help them upon *business principles*. Ask for proper security, and then, if it is in your power, *cheerfully* grant them the desired aid. Make a *sacrifice*, if necessary, in order to accomplish what is asked at your hand. We have yet to learn if the *rich* are not to make sacrifices in doing good, as well as the poor. "As you have opportunity," do good, [or suffer the consequences of *disobedience*. Suppose you can't get your money back the precise month or year you wish it. Will you really suffer by such delay? Suppose you do suffer a little, what then—provided you are eventually paid to the "uttermost farthing." In thus lending money as we suggest, the *largest dividends* may be expected, dividends in money, in the satisfaction of doing good, dividends through the whole of the life that now is, as well as in the life which is to come.

### Money Borrowers.

We are receiving letters constantly from various sections asking our aid in obtaining money "on first-rate security." One applicant wants it "for a college," another "for a church," another "to extend his manufacturing business," another to "pay off old debts," another "to build a jail and court-house," and others for various "important" purposes. We should be most happy to respond with the *needful* ourselves, to all such applications, but unfortunately we don't happen to have the money. Every man thinks there is something very "peculiar" in his case, and has no doubt, "considering all the circumstances," that we "will try hard" to help him. Now, it so happens that we have business enough on hand (in the opinion of our *family*) to occupy the attention of any *sane* man in the city. We might perhaps do a little more, but don't think it would be quite safe at present to try. For the encouragement of borrowers, however, we will say that our advertising columns are open and ever ready to take up any case, and faithfully present it weekly to more than one hundred thousand readers. Several advertisers have lately succeeded in this way "when all other means had failed." Others, we have no doubt, can be equally successful. Every advertisement should state distinctly the kind of security offered, and, if real estate, where it is located, the rate of interest to be paid, together with references in New York, Boston, or some other Eastern city.

### Association of Bank Presidents.

There is considerable commotion in banking circles. The tendency to an increase of loans, while the deposits and specie are running down, is inspiring many with fear as well as caution. Yet the banks rush on, and the loans are not likely to stop below $150,000,000 before August, when a reaction seems inevitable. Various are the projects started to insure a safe conservatism, but union and harmony seem wanting. Some are urging the Legislature to impose new restrictions; some are about to organize a bullion bank; but the latest movement is one on the part of a few large banks to organize a union to insure mutual counsel, and advise and exercise a general control over the banks in general. Twenty out of the twenty-six banks, having each capitals of a million dollars or more, have formed an association which has been denominated the "Association of Bank Presidents," of which Mr. Booth, the President of the American Exchange Bank, is the temporary chairman, until a more definite organization is effected. A committee has duly drafted a constitution, accepted by some twenty banks. The resolutions of the body are to be binding on its members. This keeps out one or two important banks; but the feature which alienates some others is the adoption of class-voting. Banks whose capitals are from one and below three millions of dollars, are to have only one vote; those having three and below five, two votes; those having five and below ten, three votes; while such as have ten million dollars and upwards, are to have *four* votes. This gives the lead to the Bank of Commerce, and creates an envious distinction. The President of the Manhattan Company refuses to join any association in which he is not on a full equality with the President of any other Company. The object is mutual information and advice, and some of the Presidents of banks with smaller capitals are fully as able to advise as the others. Besides, deposits ought to be represented if mere capital is; for the interests of depositors are as important as those of stockholders. It is observable, also, that only 26 out of the 54 city banks are entitled to be admitted to the Association for consultation at all; and why they should not be represented, as the object is to control them indirectly, is not stated. We are afraid that there will be more talk than brains in the matter. The impulse to action on the part of the banks has ever been to make good dividends. The interest of their stockholders is mostly considered, and is always stronger than that of their customers or depositors. The Bank Presidents acting in council, and warning one another, would tend toward a better preparation for a demand for repayment of their deposits, when these run down too quickly. At present these are at a large and unusual amount, and as trade improves will be reduced. They cannot always be maintained by adding to the discount line, for that would insure a sudden contraction. At present, however, the line of loans is on the increase, and is not likely to stop, as there is no *immediate* danger.

### Banks.

It would be most unfortunate to destroy banks. To do so would be to kick away the ladder upon which we have grown to our present position. The system has afforded to us currency without capital, built up our cities, canals, railroads, cut down the forests, and cultivated the prairies. We have made it useful, and should shape it to meet the public good.

We were once a new country, wanted banks of issue to furnish us with a medium of exchange—paper based on specie. Now the slope east and west of the Rocky Mountains is bulging out with gold, and the world is being filled with it. When we had no gold, we wanted paper. Now gold, being plenty, should take its place, bringing our currency nearer that of the world, an exchanging products upon an equal footing. If we continue our currency upon the old system of expansion, while other countries have a higher standard, it will bring in the products of the world to be sold, and the proceeds taken from us in the currency of the world, instead of the products of our own soil and labor. The currency is becoming more voluminous by the increase of the precious metals, and the nation that maintains a high standard of currency will have great advantages in dealing with the world. What we now want is some limit to expansion of credits, corresponding to capital and proportioned more strictly to specie, allowing the countries with whom we deal to come down to us. This would afford to our mechanics and manufacturers and producers protection—the only wise and legitimate protection. If we stop where we are, the banking institutions of the country need not be molested, and any expansion should be upon a solid basis, the proportion of gold to paper being increased. Our trouble is that banking has been more profitable than other investments, and inducements have been held out to establish new banks, thus extending discounts, creating deposits, and upon deposits making discounts, thus inflating prices, and inviting undue importations from abroad.

### Money Market.

The rates for the use of money have again advanced, and the tendency is to a further advance, although the market continues easy to borrowers. There is more business paper offering. Money is more in demand, but there is no lack of it in business circles. The banks find their deposits running down. Last week's returns show a loss of $1,872,679, while the specie has diminished $1,733,849. The loans run up $778,927. What makes the statement worse is that the specie average is a declining one, while the average of loans is an increasing one. A large increase in the circulation appears also, usual on rent days. The demand liabilities are now 100 millions, while the specie is 26 millions and loans 130½ millions. Some of the bank presidents are beginning to confer on the necessity of some limitation to the increase of loans; but, in spite of all talk and make-believe earnestness, we feel quite assured that the loans will reach 150 millions before any great reaction takes place, for though call loans may be refused, business paper, now increasing, will not, and specie will be allowed to run down in bank vaults before definite action on the part of the banks takes place. When their specie becomes low, they will not then be able to sell those stocks which they invested in at high prices. The new Government 5 per cent. loan sells at only 102⅛—2 per cent already below the price at which they made the investments; and United States will fall as new loans are put on the market and holders want money.

The bank loan rate is 5, 6, and 7 per cent., and is tending rapidly to 6 and 7. Already many banks, large and small, will only loan at 7, and some are refusing to loan at all, finding their deposits decreasing, and having more employment for their funds in business regular circles. Some private bankers charge only 5 per cent. The bank statement has had an unfavorable effect on the market.

The sources of the demand for money are these—first, the continued payments for the last ten million loan; second, the demand for money to pay duties; and third, the demand for remittance to Europe. The Sub-Treasury of this city received last week $1,300,000 in coin and treasury notes for customs, and this month's receipts point evidently to five millions—presenting an important demand for money. The revival of large importations, with a falling off in the exports, bears immediately on the prospects of the money market, and the fall months, when the credits given for these importations fall due, may witness a considerable degree of stringency, for which merchants will do well to prepare; and if all prepare for the event it may not happen, by the very circumstances of its being feared and prepared for.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week and since Jan. 1st:

| | 1857. | 1858 | 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods | $4,156,418 | $1,611,668 | $2,710,149 |
| General Merchandise | 2,255 223 | 602,218 | 2,764,502 |
| Total for the week | $6,411,241 | $2,213,886 | $5,477,741 |
| Previously reported | 15,090,811 | 6,290,614 | 16,694,120 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $21,502,052 | $9,101,450 | $23,171,861 |

### Discounts.

The market is better supplied with paper, but there is a ready demand for it, though the banks only take short dates at bank rates. The discount brokers and houses purchase 3 to 6 months dates of good indorsed paper at 6 ₱ cent., and the best single names, long dates, at 7 per cent. Good 60-day paper ranks at 5 to 6 ₱ cent.; Grocery paper, 4 months dates, mostly at 7, as it is generally one-named only.

### Foreign Exchange.

The rates are steady at points which cover specie shipments. Bankers' sterling sells at 109½@109¾, mostly at 109¾; Commercial bills at 109@109¼; and Francs at 5.11½@5.13¾ ₱ dollar.

### Foreign Markets.

The money markets of Europe continue disturbed. The public securities there, excepting those of England, are declining, and commercial enterprise is checked by the fear of war. The closing quotation of English consols at the latest advices is 95⅝, showing no change for the week. Money was more abundant. Numerous foreign loans were likely to be offered. The discount rate in London is 2¾ ₱ cent. The Bank of England holds £19,186,269 in specie, which is a decrease of only £6,081 for the week. The reserve notes were large, £12,044,485 sterling, being an increase of £88,550, and indicating a diminished commercial activity. Cotton was steady considering the large receipts in Liverpool and dull demand. Prices, however, favored buyers. Illinois Central Railroad shares had declined in London one dollar ₱ share, and are quoted 33¾ ₱ cent. discount.

### Dry Goods.

The receipts of seasonable goods have been very large, and are still coming; and will be fully equal to the spring imports of 1857, and three times as much as those of 1858. The assortments of silk goods are very satisfactory, presenting the opportunity of a very varied choice to consumers. All desirable French fabrics, especially dress goods, are in great request. The storm has, however, interfered with trade a little; but the spirit and tone of the general demand is decidedly good. Ribbons are in request, as well as silks generally. British goods are in full supply, and sell on a good inquiry. Colored and printed cottons are in more than usual supply and demand. The City Jobbers have been large buyers from the importers. Linen goods have advanced in price, but the advanced prices keep off purchasers at present. The most active demand from the interior comes from the Southwest. In domestic goods there is an active and steady trade at buoyant prices. Cotton staple goods are supplied rather below than above the current demand, and prices are very firm. Prints, ginghams, and delaines are in better request. Woolen fabrics also are in steady demand, mostly running on choice fancy styles in cassimeres. The advices from Europe respecting prices are rather indicative of a further advance, and this has encouraged early purchases on the part of our importers. The later importations, it is stated by some, are therefore likely to be small. If so, the price of goods will be sustained through the season. But this is very uncertain, and therefore the trade buy with caution, though liberally, as stocks throughout the country have been greatly reduced.

### City Banks

The following is a comparison of the returns of the 54 city banks of their daily average condition for the two weeks ending 5th February:

| | Week ending Feb. 5th | Do. Jan. 31st | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $130,842,176 | $129,663,249 | increase $778 927 |
| Specie | 25,991,441 | 27,725,290 | " 1,733,849 |
| Circulation | 7,950,835 | 7,483,642 | " 457,213 |
| Deposits | 91,965,256 | 93,387,935 | " 1,872,679 |
| Daily av'ge of Exchanges | 22,712,917 | 19,179,630 | " 3,533,288 |

### Stocks.

The market continues insaminate and prices tend downward. There is not the same facility for borrowing on speculative stocks on call, and some leading bull operators have been obliged to sell to redeem their hypothecations. The bank statement, the foreign news, the extra demand for money to meet payments for the new loan and for duties, all tell unfavorably; but the condition of the stock market is not indicative of any untowardness in the money market. The speculators of the Stock Exchange are rather disturbers of the peace of the money markets than otherwise, and if they are quiet it is a healthy sign, showing that legitimate trade and commerce are increasing and taking up gradually the surplus capital on the market. All valid stock securities yielding reliable dividends are supported, unless when made the subject of speculation is hostile, or otherwise.

## NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

*Reported every Wednesday expressly for* THE INDEPENDENT *by an experienced Reporter, embracing Beeves, Cows, Sheep and Lambs, Veals, and Swine, at all the city market-places.*

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9th, 1859.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

| | Beeves. | Cows. | Sheep and Veals. | Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Allerton's | 2,940 | 37 | 282 | 783 | 25 |
| At Browning's | 45 | 36 | 40 | 1,337 | .... |
| At O'Brian's | 42 | 47 | 62 | 326 | .... |
| At Chamberlain's | 57 | 61 | 58 | 2,306 | .... |
| Total | 3,084 | 181 | 442 | 5,046 | 6,000 |
| Total previous week | 2,508 | 191 | 441 | 6,490 | 7,000 |
| Increase on last week | 576 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Decrease | .. | 30 | .. | 1,444 | 1,000 |
| Average ₱ week, 1857 | 3,120 | 247 | 608 | 8,539 | 5,537 |
| Average ₱ week, 1856 | 3,597 | 247 | 328 | 8,998 | 6,650 |
| Average ₱ week, 1855 | 2,595 | 297 | 926 | 12,322 | 6,117 |
| Average ₱ week, 1854 | 3,257 | 283 | 1,315 | 10,982 | 4,252 |

Number on sale to-day at Allerton's of Beef Cattle ..... 2,740
Number last Wednesday, " " ..... 2,216
Sold to Butchers at Bergen, New Jersey ..... 350

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium quality | 11 @ | 11 @11¾ |
| Best quality | 10 @10¾ | 10 @10¾ |
| Medium quality | 8 @ 9¾ | 8¾@ 9¾ |
| Inferior | 6 @ 7¾ | 6 @ 8 |
| General selling prices | 7¾@10 | 7¾@10¾ |
| Average of all sales about | 8¾@ 9 | 9 @ |

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following states:

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 930 |
| Indiana | 99 |
| Kentucky | 199 |
| Ohio | 547 |
| Illinois | 488 |
| Michigan | 101 |
| Massachusetts | 23 |
| Virginia | 158 |
| Canada | 14 |
| New Jersey | 43 |
| Connecticut | 57 |

STOCK BY RAILROADS, ETC.

| Conveyance. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep & Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harlem Railroad | 516 | 37 | 282 | 647 | .... |
| Hudson River Railroad | 1,820 | .... | .... | 146 | .... |
| Erie Railroad | 420 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Camden & Amboy Railroad | 158 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| New Haven | 26 | .... | .... | .... | .... |

REMARKS ON BEEF CATTLE.

Beeves in New York are mostly sold by Cattle Brokers, on commission, at so much per head, as they estimate the weight of meat in the four quarters will make the sum asked, at the market price per pound, i. e. a bullock that will dress 8 cwt., at 10c. ₱ lb, is $80. At Boston, the price quoted per pound is for "five quarters," i. e. the hide and fat is included in the estimated weight. The number reported for this city in 1857 is 163,243; of these, 116,546 were sold at the great Wednesday Markets, (Washington Drove-yards, Forty-fourth street,) averaging for each market 2,241, and varying from 763 to 3,362 upon different days. The total number for 1856 was 187,057, and the average at market on Wednesday, 2,394.

The market is half-a-cent lower to-day, with only small sales, at our outside prices. We quote at 10@10¾c. for best selections, and from 6 to 9¾c. for inferior to good. The quality was much the same as last week. The common grades were a little more abundant.

MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows generally vary according to the price of beef. A high beef market draws fat cows from the dairies, and makes room for fresh ones. Poor Cows sell on an average at $25@$30; medium ones $35@$45; good ones $50@$65; extra fine Cows $75@$100. The number last year was 13,840. The now merchant generally reserves the calf.

The trade is moderate for the best, while the common grades are dull. We quote at $36@$70, as to quality.

VEAL CALVES.

Calves, if fit for veal, are sold by the pound, live weight. Many very young ones are sold at a price per head.

Extra stock commands 7¾@8c.; sales generally at 6@7c. Supply ample.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Sheep and Lambs are sold mostly by brokers, at so much per head, ranging from $2 to $6 for common stock, and $7 to $15 for extra. In 1857 the number sold was 444,036—in 1856 the number was 462,739.

We quote a still further advance of 25@50c. per head, and a good demand, with a light stock. We quote at $4 00 to $7 50 for Ordinary to Choice, and for Extra $12 50@$15 00. Included in the sales were 60 head weighing 189 lbs. average each, at $15, or 13c. for the meat. Sales by James McCarthy of 1,011 head for $4,544 41; and by McGraw & O'Brian, 424 head for $3,173 62.

SWINE.

Swine are received mostly by railroad, and sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth street, or Turner's, Thirty-seventh street and Hudson river, generally by the pound, live weight. The number reported in 1857 is 288,994; the gross price ranged from 4c to 8c., and for the first 9 months generally over 7c. The number received in 1856 was 345,931.

Are scarcer, dull, and rather heavy, except for heavy Western. Prime heavy corn-fed Western dressed have sold as high as 8¾@9c. net. We quote live weight 5@6¾c., and 7@7¾c. for extra.

HUGHES & FRENCH'S

*Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yards, foot of Thirty-seventh street, North River, for week ending Jan. 9, 1859:*

| | |
|---|---|
| By New York and Erie Railroad | 1,780 |
| " Hudson River Railroad | 1,036 |
| " Camden and Amboy Railroad | 371 |
| Remaining from last report | 807 |
| Total | 3,994 |
| Of which were sent to Fortieth-street Yards | 307 |
| Sold | 3,349 |
| Left over, unsold | 278 |
| Total | 3,994 |
| Actual receipts for the week from all sources | 3,487 |

## REVIEW OF THE MARKET—Feb. 9.

*This Review is written, and our Prices Current are corrected, weekly by an experienced man, expressly for this journal, and may be relied on as correct.*

ASHES.—The demand has been fair, but at irregular prices. We quote at the close—Pots at $5 68¾@$5 75, and Pearls at $6.

COFFEE.—Rio is firm, and a fair amount of business is doing. For St. Domingo there is a good demand; the supply is a mere cipher. The stock of all kinds is 76,000 bags and mats, including 28,580 of Java. Sales of 10,000 Rio, including 3,200 ex Dawn, and 5,280 ex Courier, at 11c.@11¾c.; 500 Laguayra, 500 Maracaibo, 300 Java, and 2,6.0 St. Domingo, on private terms.

COTTON.—The market has been quite irregular and nominal. Our quotations are reduced ⅛c ₱ lb on most kinds. New Orleans and Mobile being scarcer than Uplands, are comparatively higher. The sales for the week are 4,800 bales, including 3,000 from store. We quote as follows:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION:

| | Uplands. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 10 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Middling | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 12 | 12¼ |
| Middling Fair | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 |
| Fair | .. | .. | .. | .. |

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st September, as compared with the previous four years:

| | 1859. | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at P'ts | 2,472,000 | 1,483,000 | 2,015,000 | 1,987,000 | 1,350,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 762,000 | 523,000 | 841,000 | 763,000 | 617,000 |
| " France | 304,000 | 190,000 | 294,000 | 260,000 | 145,000 |
| " other F. P. | 215,000 | 126,000 | 143,000 | 199,000 | 111,000 |
| Total Exports | 1,281,000 | 840,000 | 988,000 | 1,213,000 | 903,000 |
| St'k on hand | 920,000 | 612,000 | 786,000 | 538,000 | 298,000 |

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at P'ts | 124,000 | 110,000 | 72,000 | 82,000 | 105,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 60,000 | 40,000 | 68,000 | 59,000 | 33,000 |
| " France | 5,000 | 12,000 | 9,000 | 28,000 | 8,000 |
| " other F. P. | 11,000 | 9,000 | 13,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Total Exports | 82,000 | 63,000 | 88,000 | 91,000 | 56,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western Canal Flour the past week has been exceedingly dull and heavy, more particularly for the low grades. These are plenty and are pressed on the market at a decline of 10@15c ₱ bbl.—the liberal arrivals and unfavorable news from Europe contributing to the heaviness and inactivity. The receipts for the week have almost equaled the sales, which has checked the speculative inquiry, and sundry speculative holders have evinced a desire to realize. The trade have purchased only to supply their immediate wants, and common brands have been especially heavy and neglected. Much of the Superfine State offering is very inferior, made from unsound Spring Wheat. This is called superfine flour, and passed by our Inspectors as sound. This only proves what we have often stated, viz. persons buying Flour should employ a Broker, if they are not good judges. Choice and Family brands have ruled quite firm, with a good demand, and are in reduced supply. At the close they are in fair demand. Canadian has not been offered to any extent, and with limited arrivals and a reduced stock prices are supported. Southern Flour has attracted but little attention, and the low grades have declined, with a fair inquiry at the abatement. Good brands are held with confidence and do not arrive very freely. Rye Flour has been in fair demand and is quite firm. Corn Meal has been offered with more freedom and is a shade lower. Buckwheat Flour has declined and is plenty, with sales at $1 87½@$2 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—There has been considerable irregularity in our Wheat market since this day week. Immediately subsequent to our last publication, speculative holders evinced a desire to realize, and yielded 2@3c. per bush. to effect sales. Since then the decline has been recovered, and again lost, closing unsettled and in favor of the buyer—more particularly for Western Red and Spring Wheats. Choice White only is maintained, and is saleable. Inferior Spring is in good supply, and is quite dull and heavy. The decline in Unsound Corn, of which our stock consists largely, and the abundance of New, has prevented distillers from buying freely, and prices are nominal at the close. Rye has declined, and ruled very dull and heavy. The supply in the country is ample. Barley has been in fair demand, and is firmly held. The stock of good is not large. Oats have fluctuated slightly; the demand has been very good for the home trade, and moderate for New Orleans, where the supply is very light. Corn has fluctuated slightly; inferior qualities have declined, but good have been in demand for the home trade,—we allude to New. Old has been neglected, and is nominal at the close. White has improved under a speculative demand, and is not plenty. The stock in this state and Jersey is still large. White Beans have been in active demand, and have improved. Canadian Peas are saleable at $1@$1 05 per bush.

HOPS.—The demand has been good for local use at 14@18c. for the better grades of first sorts 1858's. The sales for the week are 300 bales. Old are neglected.

MOLASSES.—The trade is very moderate, and prices are in the buyers' favor. New crop Cuba arrives very sparingly. Sales of 1,600 bbls. New Orleans at 40@42c., mostly 41c.; and 280 hhds. Guba Clayed and Cuba Muscovado at our prices.

POTATOES.—The supply is good, the demand moderate. Sales of Western Reds at $1 25 ₱ b